The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 3. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1887. No. 156

Wanted.

WANTED.—A small Furnished House wanted for a gentleman and his wife for the winter months. Address "B. D., TIMES office. jan6 6t

PRINTERS.—Wanted, situation by a young man as Jobbing or News Comp. Quick and clean. Good references. Address T. Kerr, Glacier Hotel, Rocky Mountains, Glacier, B.C. jan5 9t

WANTED.—A respectable lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family. Good references if required. Address JENNIE, Box 617, City. jan4 6t

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Laborers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

WANTED—By a respectable young man, a situation in a warehouse or a store; or in any other similar capacity. First-class references and security if required. Address, T. W., TIMES Office. jan3-2w

WANTED.—A small house and lot, must be a bargain. Will pay cash. Apply by letter to "Advertiser"—Box 231 City. de 31-5t

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

Meetings to be Held.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

Lost.

LOST.—In the neighborhood of James Bay, on Wednesday last, a young BROWN RETRIEVER DOG; answers to the name of Nero. Any one having the same in his possession will please leave it at the TIMES office. dec11

MIDWIFERY

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cary ment street over Gossell's grocery store. m,w13

FOR SALE.

45 City Lots,

AT FROM $100 EACH,

All in good situations. Terms if desired.
W. H. MASON,
Corner Trounce Alley and Broad St. dec 4

CORRIG SCHOOL,

A Private and High Class Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen.

Will re-open on Monday January 10th 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

Professor of Piano.

HERR HEINRICH BOHRER,

FROM MONTREAL, has arrived, and will reside for a permanency in Victoria. For terms, etc., address Hotel Driard, where he may be seen daily. dec23

SOAP! SOAP!

OXFORD SOAP WORKS,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
D. Richards, Manufacturers
Samples on hand
W. T. WHITE, General Agents, Yates Street
Victoria, B. C. Dec 1-1mo

The Norwich Union FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

Am't Insured - £200,000,000

H. P. HELMCKEN, Agent,
jan5 1y Bastion street, Victoria, B. C.

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION dec29 12m

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Yorkshire Market.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

YATES STREET, between Government and Broad,

Beef and Pork Packers.

Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

FOR SALE,

A PAYING BUSINESS

IN NEW WESTMINSTER for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent on our share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street Victoria, on or before 20th January next, after which date all stock on which the assessment remains unpaid shall be deemed delinquent.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
de 24 1 Secretary.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS

H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.

Private Tuition for Candidates preparing for Examinations.

Kane street, next above Blanchard. jan4

The Mayoralty

At the request of many friends, I shall offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing Election. Trusting that my conduct during the past year may ensure the approval of my fellow Citizens, by again favoring me with their votes on the 10th January next.

JAS. FELL.

Victoria, Dec. 10th 1886 tf

The Mayoralty

Having been requested by a large number of ratepayers to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Mayor, I beg to solicit the support of all voters at the coming election. My service as Councillor for five years is sufficient guarantee that I am in aposition to represent the city's best interests.

A. J. SMITH.

Victoria, Jan. 4, 1887. jan 4

The Mayoralty

At the request of a number of Ratepayers, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayoralty at the coming election on Monday, the 10th of January, 1887, and respectfully solicit your vote and support.

CHAS. E. REDFERN.

"DOMESTIC."

THE LEADER OF ALL.

WHY THE "DOMESTIC" IS THE LEADER OF ALL:

1st. Its construction is most permanent, therefore the most durable.
2nd. It is simple, therefore easily understood.
3rd. It is thoroughly reliable, therefore always ready for use.
4th. It has the widest range of capacity, therefore adapted to any kind of work.
5th. It is the leader in progress, therefore always embodies the latest practical improvements.
6th. It is an established success, therefore no experiment.
7th. It is the recognized standard of excellence, therefore the popular favorite.

T. W. FLETCHER, Ag't,
FORT STREET.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Dominion Government Agent, and endorsed "Tender for Laundry and Bakehouse, Penitentiary, New Westminster, B.C., will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the 17th inst., for the erection and completion of a Laundry and Bakehouse at British Columbia Penitentiary.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, and at the Post Office, New Westminster, on and after the 5th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Dominion Government Agent, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. M. BOVILL,
Private Secretary.
Dominion Government Agent's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 6th January, 1887 jan 5-4t

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood and Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets.
Telephone Call No. 148. jan4

NEW WAYS.

THE undersigned having put up a new set of Ways at the

Trahey Yard, Victoria Harbor,

Are now prepared to take anything from one ton to five hundred. We would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of all owners of floating craft as we intend to make our place second to none in the Province, and shall ever aim to give satisfaction. References given if required.

ORLANDO WARNER.
dec14 1m EDWARD KERMODE.

NEW TO-DAY.

YATES STREET WARD.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself to the Ratepayers of the above Ward, as a candidate for Councillor at the ensuing election. Trusting that his conduct as a citizen has merited the confidence of the Ratepayers, and that if elected he will be able to advance their interests.

G. G. WALKER.
jan 7

JAMES BAY WARD.

I beg to announce myself for re-election to represent James Bay Ward in the City Council, and trust that my past actions in that body are such as to warrant a renewal of the confidence of the ratepayers.

F. S. BARNARD.
jan 7

JAMES BAY WARD.

The undersigned respectfully offers himself for re-election as Councillor in James Bay Ward, trusting that his course in the Council has been such as to entitle him to a renewal of the confidence of the electors.

D. W. HIGGINS.
jan 7

YATES STREET WARD.

To the Electors of Yates St. Ward:

Having been requested by a number of Ratepayers, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for re-election as Councillor for Yates Street Ward. Trusting that my action during the past year has met with the approval of the Electors, I respectfully solicit a continuation of their confidence.

LOUIS VIGELIUS.
jan 6

YATES STREET WARD.

To the Electors of Yates St. Ward:

Ladies & Gentlemen—Having been requested by many influential citizens to represent them as Councillor for the Yates Street Ward, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for your election.

As many important works, the nature of which I am thoroughly acquainted with, will take place this year, I believe I shall be able to advance your interests and those of the city at large.

JOHN BRADEN.
Victoria, Jan. 4, 1887 jan 6

YATES STREET WARD.

I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for re-election as a representative of Yates Street Ward in the City Council. I trust that my course during the past year has met with the approval of my constituents, and shall feel honored with a renewal of their confidence.

Respectfully,
R. LIPSETT.

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for re-election as Councillor for Johnson Street Ward. Trusting that my conduct during the past year has met with the approval of the electors, I respectfully solicit a continuation of their support.

M. RUMBLE.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MATINEE.

By special request of the Protestant Orphanage Home Committee, the performance of the

Blind Beggars and Ali Baba

By Officers of H. M. S. Cormorant and Amateurs of Victoria, will be repeated on

Saturday Afternoon Next,

January 8th, at 2 o'clock, in aid of the above institution.

Prices of Admission—FIFTY CENTS to all parts of the house. Children under 14 25c.
No Reserved Seats. Box Office at the Theatre open at 1:30 p. m. jan 5

VICTORIA THEATRE.

J. P. HOWE, - - MANAGER

Engagement Extraordinary, commencing Monday, Jan. 10.

America's favorite Artiste,

MISS JEANNIE WINSTON,

AND THE

PYKE OPERA COMPANY.

40 ARTISTS 40

REPERTOIRE—"Prince Methusalem," "Bocaccio," "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Oath of Love."
Reserved Seats at Watt's. jan5 6t

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Emigration of Young Women and Girls to Canada.

Mothers' Help in the East and in British Columbia.

Miss Sarah Turnbull, writing to the *Emigrant* furnishes some valuable information as to the classes of young women needed in Canada. This lady knows from experience, as she has taken out parties of young women from England to the Dominion, and she speaks, therefore, with the authority of personal knowledge. She says: First as to mothers' help. In some parts of Canada, in Montreal, in St. John's, New Brunswick, in Winnipeg, and even in British Columbia, there is a great demand for

"MOTHERS' HELPS,"

that is, young ladies who would go into those middle-class families which in many cases are obliged to do without servants, owing to the impossibility of obtaining them. These mothers' helps live on equal terms with, and are treated as part of, the family, sharing in the work exactly as grown-up daughters would do in such a home. In many cases, of course, a woman servant is kept, and then the work of a mothers' help may be easy and pleasant. Many of the professional classes would gladly take mothers' helps, and give happy homes to daughters of their own class, who are striving in vain to find means of earning their livelihood at home. The salaries given are generally small—from £16 to £24 a year. Secondly, as to domestic servants. In most Canadian towns the cry is, "Send us as many girls of good character as you can; we want more than England can possibly supply." In one town—Ottawa—I found English servants were not welcomed; there it was said, "They are discontented, and expect enormous wages for very little work. I believe the reason why many are discontented are, they have been misled by emigration pamphlets published by interested persons, giving wrong ideas of domestic service, exaggerating the wages to be had, and ignoring the difference between English and Colonial life, and the slightly rougher and freer way in which households are arranged in the Colonies, disturbing at first to the ideas of

A GOOD ENGLISH SERVANT.

But in these differences, to which a sensible girl will quickly adapt herself, the Canadian household has often the advantage, and the English servants I saw and spoke with are happy, prosperous, and perfectly satisfied with their position. Wages are good. A girl of fourteen, quite untrained, lately taken to Montreal, at once found a place with £14 a year; a good cook, of the same party, is having £30 a year, and could easily have had more by waiting for other offers. In New Brunswick, girls from thirteen to seventeen are asked for. The wages are smaller—from £14 to £17 a year—but the girls would have comfortable homes, and be trained in all kinds of house work. There is a good opening here for rough, strong girls willing to work and to be taught from the first in Colonial ways. General servants are more eagerly watched for than any others. Families who in England keep two or three women servants would, as a rule, in Canada only keep one, and would help her a good deal with the work. A general servant must be able to cook a little, and willing to do any work that has to be done. Most servants are expected to be more or less

GENERAL SERVANTS,

and not only responsible for a particular department as they are at home. The point, however, laid most stress upon by Canadian householders is good character. They have been too much trouble of late years by English girls who have, unhappily, been no credit to the Old Country, and only a cause of distress to the new one. The freer life brings its own temptations, and, if a girl has not principle enough to keep her steady amidst the restrictions of an English home, she is most likely to be safer among strangers, however kind, and in all the excitement of new scenes and a new life, unfettered by the supervision she has probably always felt to be a burden. To girls of good character, good health, and a good spirit, Canada offers a pleasant, prosperous, and successful life.

THE CANADIAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY has formed branches in Moutreal, Toronto and St. John's, New Brunswick. In Montreal a home for the reception of immigrant women has been established for some time, and is excellently worked. The girls are well and kindly treated. The matron is a woman of high principle and great kindness, and the home is managed by a committee of ladies, who give most careful thought to the suitable placing out of the immigrants. This committee has kindly undertaked to receive the Church Emigration Society emigrants and put them under the care of the rector of St. John's Church, who will look upon them as his own parishioners. When possible, situations will be found for them in his parish. In each of the other towns there are now ladies' committees, under the direction of a clergyman, and any one who, through her diocesan correspondent, or directly, will put herself in communication with ma can be sent out to the personal care of any of these branch committees.

MR. J. J. BAYNE, 52 Lake Avenue Rochester, N.Y., will tell you if you write enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true: "In 1882 I was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition, with congestion of liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of blood to the head, purple spots on my face, and my skin was as yellow as a lemon. The slightest food could not be taken, without such distress and spasms that my screams could be heard a long distance. I had prolapsus very severely, profuse leucorrhœa, and uterine ulceration so that I could not wear a supporter. The doctors said that I had the worst case they ever saw. In two months I lost 40 pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and unable to obtain sleep, while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my body frequently. Under the operation of Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk one full mile. My case created such an interest at the Sanitarium that Warner's safe cure has since been prescribed for its patients with good results. I never was so healthy in my life."

Efforts are being made to have Sir John and Messrs. Thompson, Foster and White make a tour of the Maritime Provinces before Parliament meets, and a tour of Eastern Ontario is also talked of.

ECHOES FROM SOMENOS.

School Examinations and Social Entertainments—The Land Road Boss.

[From a Correspondent.]

Observing in your well stocked newspaper reports from so many schools at this holiday season, I was surprised nothing was sent you from Somenos. Better late than ever, so I beg to notify you and the world in general, that we are not asleep altogether in this locality. In point of fact we have had two concerts in the school room here lately. First in aid of procuring a horse shelter at that school, and the Methodist Church adjoining, and on the 17th ultimo, a concert-soiree for school children and afterwards a dance for the elders (not the church elders but the grown up community in general.) The school children acquitted themselves wonderfully well, reflecting great credit on the teacher, Miss Blair. They sang songs, hymns and choruses in surprisingly exact time and correctness, the teacher accompanying on the harmonium. Their recitations were also very good indeed—never heard children so young do better and rarely so well. I may add I never saw better paid vocalists or such a productive Xmas tree. I defy California to grow anything better. The children could not possibly carry home all their prizes and much had to be given to children in the audience—a clear case of *embarass de richess*. The hall was decorated with greenery and Xmas greetings.

Not only publicly but privately have the denizens of this part of the Isle ("B. C." may now stand for "backwoods of Canada) been celebrating the completion of the year, but all have been eclipsed, overshadowed and outstripped by our local road boss. We are, as a rule, poor and have to work hard for several years before any returns can be had; the trees being too thick in bulk and in position ever to pay interest for eradication. So unless we happen to have a very deep purse we must spend cautiously. This particular local Commissioner-in-Chief of roads, however, has been here from time immemorial, yet has no barn and his team of horses can study the stars through the roof of the stable. If his farm yields little his government road boss-ship yields much, especially under his improved system of ethics. He can work on his farm and at the same time see that his men, miles away are busy. Another clever dodge of his to put a considerable portion of the government road money into his own pocket is to employ one, two or three men only, which lengthens the time he will be drawing $3 to $6 a day as boss and for his team. I can prove both these assertions and so can everybody here. Some big, strong, young fellows were refused work this summer, who have ranches, whilst little nannikins, with no land were employed all the time. One day I passed his three men working and they said he only visited them once or twice a week. Premier Smithe gets the blame of everything here, and even this fellow's despicable greed is putting many against Mr. Smithe, who cannot see every little dodge by his many underlings. It would be very interesting to see how much of the peoples' money went to this boss, and how much to the men. Some bosses work, but he does not, so it will be perceived his plans approach the *reductis ad absurdum*. There is a reason for everything, and the foregoing is sufficient reason for the series of banquet, or to speak more correctly, jollifications, with which this old logger has fairly overawed our non-official ranching world here. They do say the silver, very rich and rare, were piled mountains high, in fact British Columbia personified a sea of mountains ten times beyond the utmost capacity of the assembled crowd (not the elite by any means) as might have been noticed by the heroic exertions, if not overexertions, of some to do justice to the seas of liquids, but alas this department was also far beyond their strength, and they had to succumb.

A few days ago a large pack of very large wolves, judging by their "tracks," approached within a hundred yards of most of our "Stabillimentos" about 3 a. m. and made the woods resound with their howls and growls.

I must also now succumb and close, thanking you for the great exertions you have been making to provide bountiful feasts of news to all your readers, and hoping that the shadow of THE TIMES newspaper may not grow less for many recurring years.

WHAT KOOTENAY WANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—The completion of the C. P. R. has brought down the cost of living here. Prices at the store of Mr. James Baker, J. P. and P. M. are as follows: Whiskey $1 50 per bottle; flour $7 and $8 per hundred; and everything reduced in proportion. Wages of the men on government work $2 50 per day. Still the salaries of the constables and other officers have not been reduced, but it is hoped our newly elected M. P. P., will distinguish himself by moving for a reduction when the matter is under consideration, and also that he will take some steps with regard to the bridging of the upper Kootenay river, near Columbia Lakes. It is generally understood that a charter for a ferry at this point has been granted to Mr. Baillie-Grohman, but in the opinion of a great many a ferry there is impracticable, owing to the swiftness of the current, and furthermore judging from past experience, a charter for a ferry in the hands of Mr. Baillie-Grohman amounts to a dead letter, for that gentleman has done nothing at all towards establishing a ferry at the point mentioned, although he held the charter previously granted. Now as all the settlers in the Wild Horse section of country get their supplies from the C. P. R. it is a matter of utmost necessity that something be done towards rendering the crossing the Kootenay River at this point free from danger, for as it is now it is almost impassable in time of highwater and exceeding dangerous during the winter.

T. S.

Kootenay, Dec. 12, 1886.

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1885, she "was suddenly paralysed, and became entirely blind, as her doctors claimed, from an enlargement and inflammation of the kidneys and liver. She was in an unconscious state for two week; face and body bloated, with agonizing pain; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the paralysis left her, bloat went down, enlargement of the liver subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

BY CABLE AND WIRE.

To-day's News from Beyond the Atlantic and Pacific.

Dominion Elections—An Edinburgh Scandal—Beecher.

The Latest Scandal.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 7.—The Marquis of Queensberry, who is being sued for divorce, has not lived with his wife for 12 years. Shortly after they began to live apart the Marquis admitted another woman into his house, who became a regular inmate of the establishment. His connection with this woman is made the basis for this suit. Neither the woman nor the Marquis will deny the charge of adultery, which the Marchioness makes against her husband. The case will be tried in Edinburgh, because the Scotch law grants the wife a divorce for adultery alone.

London Workmen.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Westend has another labor scare to-day. Crowds of unemployed workingmen assembled in front of the offices of the local government board and demanded relief. Ritchie, president of the board, received a deputation from the crowd outside, but said he could promise nothing. When the crowd were apprised of this they hooted the government and marched to Trafalgar Square, where an indignation meeting was held and resolutions adopted protesting against the apathy of the government. Many of the residents and shop-keepers in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square, fearing the breaking out of new socialistic riots, closed their shutters and barred their doors, but the meeting dispersed quietly.

Russia and Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* contradicts the statement of Blowitz. The Paris correspondent of that paper, says that a treaty has been entered into between Russia and Germany and asserts that no such alliance exists.

The Vatican and the K. of L.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Bispop Patterson of the Roman Catholic diocese of Columbus, Ohio, has arrived here. The Vatican is debating whether the Knights of Labor of America is a proper organization for the Catholics to join. The papal consistory has again been postponed, this time till the early part of March, when the new foreign cardinals receive their hats.

San Francisco's Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The *Examiner* this morning publishes a letter from the alleged authors of the dynamite explosion on the cable on Wednesday night. The letter is written in red ink, on coarse brick colored paper, signed August Howlitz. The letter states that the parties responsible for the explosion are members of a secret and powerful organization which had its birth in Chicago directly after the Haymarket riots. The letter further states that the dynamiters have no connection with the Carmen's Union, and that the latter are entirely ignorant of who the dynamiters are. The letter concludes: "We have a programme laid out for a series of dynamite explosions, and shall go forward in earnest, if the roads persist in refusing the carmen their just rights.

The Frigid East.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The mercury fell steadily in this city until four this morning, when the thermometer registered 14 below. At 6 it had risen to ten degrees below and had since remained stationary, and according to signal service report will continue to do so for the next 24 hours. At St. Paul the thermometer stood at 32 below. The extreme northern parts of Minnesota and Canadian sections had not sent in any reports. At Davenport, Iowa, it registered twenty below.

Cannot Enter In.

ATLANTA, Jan. 7.—It has just been learned that the British government refuses to allow the Gate City Guards to enter England. It is supposed this action was taken because Capt. J. C. Burke is an Irishman. The guards proposed to make a tour of the principal cities of the continent in full uniform and bearing their arms. By special invitation King Leopold was to inspect them and be present at several of their public manœuvres.

Beecher Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House went into committee of the whole on a private calendar.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed Herbert F. Beecher to be a special agent of the treasury. He is a son of Henry Ward Beecher and was formerly Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T.

Another 'Frisco Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The wholesale drug firm of J. Greensfelder & Co., 537 Market street, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The firm carried a stock estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars. The liabilities are not yet known. The failure is due to reductions in the prices of goods dealt in by the firm.

Fire at Fargo.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 7.—This morning the Northern Pacific machine, boiler and blacksmith shops were burned. Three locomotives and a number of valuable machines were consumed. Loss estimated at $150,000 to $200,000.

New Weapons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The Russian military commission has decided to adopt a new repeating rifle for use by the army and orders for large numbers of weapons have been given.

Dominion Elections.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—The impression grows stronger here that the Dominion Parliament will be dissolved shortly and a general election take place toward the end of the present month. This is strengthened by an announcement of the further prorogation of the House of Commons till some date in February. The government is now said to be almost unanimous that to delay longer would not strengthen their chances, and Sir John Macdonald is said to have written confidential letters to many prominent Conservatives in the provinces to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate dissolution of the House. Since the result in Ontario was announced the city has been steadily filling up with office seekers, and the ministers now here are besieged by them. It is not improbable that the *Gazette* this week will be filled with notices of the appointment to office of men who have been put off from month to month, awaiting the result of the provincial elections, and it is possible that the same *Gazette* may contain the notice of dissolution.

Four Lives for Rape.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 7.—Four of the condemned boys for an outrageous assault upon a servant girl were hanged here yesterday. Two others who were to have been executed, were reprieved.

Ontario Mayors.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Mayor Howland, the temperance candidate, has increased his majority of 1,700 at last election to over 2,200 over David Blain, ex-M. P. McLeod Stewart elected mayor of Ottawa; Hamilton, Mayor McKay, re-elected; London, James Cowan; Kingston, John Carson; Guelph, Col. Macdonald; Brantford, R. Henry.

A GODLESS LAND.

Vancouver Pictured by a Lady—Sunday Traffic—"Provisions."

The following letter from the pen of Miss Isabella Alexander, who was a resident of Vancouver last summer, but now in Toronto, appears in the Presbyterian *Review*. It is addressed to the editor. She says: I am glad to know that my letter from Vancouver after the fire has helped to interest our church in the far-off spot, and also that many of our congregations have generously given of their money to help to rebuild. In a letter written by Mr. Thompson on 18th November he says we still require $600 or $700. The church had to be plastered. The wood is so resinous that the gum was dropping from the roof and oozing from the walls, making sad havoc with Sunday clothes; and people refused to come. The cost of labor and material is double what it is in Toronto, and this has added considerably to the expense. Coming back to our Sabbath-keeping city from the scene of Mr. Thompson's labors makes one only more anxious to relieve his mind of all his money anxiety. Think of Christian work in a place of 1500 inhabitants, and fifty saloons, besides several disreputable houses. A place where the faint dawn of the Monday morning after the fire saw the first load of "provisions" to starving people come in the shape of a wagon load of liquor. By 8 a. m. of that morning five "saloons" were in full operation while the ground was yet hot, and men were searching for the blackened forms of the dead. These barrooms consisted of a plank supported on two barrels with glasses and bottles set on it. Crowds of men were round these places, while chained to a stump (the only prison to be had) were eight victims of the poisonous stuff. A more Godless land than B. C. can scarcely be imagined. Shops and saloons open on Sunday, while the "respectable" portion indulge in pic-nics, boating and parties. Indeed, building and clearing land goes on all Sunday in Vancouver, and this is done even by men who have been members of Toronto Presbyterian Churches.

The church here will very soon be self supporting, but the whole burden of debt and building has been incurred personally by Mr. Thompson. At this time, when our city churches and Sunday schools are portioning out their money, I would most earnestly ask them to remember Vancouver.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Capt. Clarke vs. J. P. Walls—Action to recover $145.50, collected by Walls' clerk, Brown, who thereupon disappeared. The money was collected for plaintiff from Capt. Conner, of the Aberlemno. Judgment for defendant. Mr. T. Fell for plaintiff; Mr. T. Davie for defendant.

Barker vs. Robelee & Morris—Action on a claim for $148 under the Mechanics' Lien Act. Judgment against Robelee and plaintiff declared entitled to a lien against moneys in hands of Morris. Mr. T. Fell for plaintiff; Mr. T. Davie for defendant.

Robinson vs. Bailey—Action for $44 wages as clerk at Occidental. Defendant paid $8.70 into court and got judgment. Mr. J. P. Walls for plaintiff; Mr. T. Fell for defendant.

Moore vs. Meyer—This case was called on, and the plaintiff examined, and it appearing that an agreement for arbitration of the matters in despute was in existence, the suit was dropped, costs to be disposed of after arbitration. C. E. Pooley for plaintiff, E. V. Bodwell for defendant.

McLennan & McFeeley vs. D. J. Johnson. Action for $110 for tin roofing. Judgment for plaintiff.

D. F. Fee vs. W. H. Howell. Judgment summons; defendant ordered to pay money into court. Mr. Gannaway appeared in both cases.

CONSUMPTION is often only an indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. My friends all thought I was far gone in consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks' time I was like a new creature; and in 4 weeks I was able to resume my household duties"—at this writing I am perfectly well. Mrs. E. J. Wolf, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf, D. D., editor *Lutheran Quarterly*, Gettysburg, Pa. If you write her enclose a stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

THE LIBRARY BY-LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I did not in my remarks in the council mention any particular religious body that opposed the Library by-law, and it would have been better for the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., if the cap did not fit, not to put it on. As far as I am concerned I was not thinking of the Y. M. C. A. at the time I was speaking, but of staunch supporters of religious bodies, who, I was well informed, were actively canvassing against the by-law. And when Coun. Humber, one of the staunchest Christians in the council, informed us that he had opposed the by-law because he knew it would be beaten, it clearly indicated who defeated the by-law, because it inferred he was inspired by the religious element which way the wind blew, and acted accordingly. If the Y. M. C. A. did not influence the vote either for or against the by-law I am sorry for them, for if they are what their Secretary claims them to be, liberal and progressive, they should have used their influence in favor of the by-law, and their failure to do so consists their of not being at least progressive.

W. A. ROBERTSON.

GEMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ladies who have had their children's photographs taken at Mrs. H. Stevens' Studio during last year, then, and have not [illegible] through the mail or otherwise, can the [illegible] by calling at the studio. Thought [illegible]

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 7, 1887.

A POLITICAL DANIEL.

In its issue of the 5th inst., our contemporary, the *Colonist*, in referring to the "British Trade Depression" stated that

> The final report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the reasons for the prolonged depression of trade in Great Britain has been published and circulated among the members of parliament. * * * * The commission makes no suggestion as to the remedy, which we think they should have done. The members know, if they know anything, that free trade is sapping the life-blood of the country, beggaring the agriculturalist, the manufacturer and the artisan. Give Great Britain a protective tariff and in a few months there would not be an idle loom, an empty workshop, a starving mechanic or an unoccupied farm in the United Kingdom. As the case stands now all foreign countries and nearly all British colonies meet English goods at their customs houses with an almost prohibitive duty. How can England prosper in the face of so monstrous an absurdity as her present fiscal policy?

The Government street would be oracle says: "the commission makes no suggestion as to a remedy," and for the very obvious reason that it was not its province to do so, the opinion of the *Colonist* to the contrary notwithstanding. In the estimation of our contemporary that commission, if it knew anything at all, must be aware that free trade is sapping the life blood of the country, beggaring the agriculturalist, the manufacturer and the artisan, and as a panacea to all these ailments the Daniel come to judgment of the *Colonist* exclaims: "Give Great Britain a protective tariff, &c.," and concludes by asking "how CAN *England prosper* in the face of so monstrous an absurdity as her present fiscal policy?" Notwithstanding the wailings of such pessimists as the *Colonist*, Britain's trade and commerce is yearly expanding at an unparalleled ratio. Since the abolition of the Corn Laws, close upon half a century ago, the cost of living to the toiling, singing masses in the United Kingdom has been such as to enable that country to become the workshop of the world, while her carrying trade is as large as that of any other dozen maritime nations outside her own relations—her tonnage to-day being more than one-half that of the entire effective tonnage of the world. In the volume of her commerce no other nation can approach her either in quantity or value. As against protected countries the following statistics show the progress she is making:

In 1882 the latest available date for comparison, her total foreign com merce amounted to	£719,000,000
That of France to	325,000,000
That of Germany to	316,000,000
That of the United States to	303,000,000

Reckoning *per head* of population

England did	£20	7	10
France	9	0	0
Germany	7	8	0
The United States	5	8	0

England's food and her materials being untaxed, while those of Protectionist nations are taxed, she is able to manufacture more cheaply than they can, and to undersell them in the markets of the world.

In the protected market of *the United States* England undersells France and Germany, and does more trade with them than either of these countries.

In 1882 the United States imported from Great Britain goods to the value of	£29,000,000
Ditto from France	17,800,000
Ditto from Germany	11,200,000

In the protected market of France England has a similar advatage.

In 1882 France imported from Great Britain goods to the value of	£29,758,000
Ditto from Germany	19,600,000
Ditto from the United States	15,900,000

In the protected market of Germany there is the same result.

In 1882 Germany imported from Great Britain goods to the value of	£20,500,000
Ditto from France	18,552,000
Ditto from the United States	10,556,000

In neutral markets England beats all other nations hollow. This is owing to her system of free Imports.

As a further illustration of the progress Great Britain has made under free trade as compared with the protection era, it is only necessary to state that in 1815 the total value of her exports were £51,603,000, which in 1831, under the same system, had decreased to £37,164,000, equal to £1 10s. 7d. per head of her population. In 1835, under fiscal reforms, when duties upon more than 700 articles were reduced and modified, the export trade rose to £47,372,000 which has kept on gradually increasing until in 1884 the value of the exports under free trade was £232,927,000, equal to £6 9s. 6d. per head of the population.

Concerning the agricultural depression it has been demonstrated that the trouble arises from the unwarranted exactions made by landlords—the levying of enormous rentals—figures which the soil is not productive enough to yield. It has long since been held that rentals would have to be reduced. That is now taking place and when figures asked have reached their level the British farmer will be able to compete with the rest of the world as is the British manufacturer. But there is not a sufficiency of arable land within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to furnish bread for the residents of these countries.

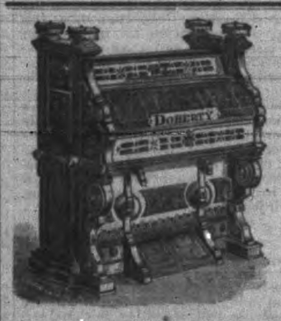
Had our contemporary taken the trouble to enquire of any of our wholesale traders the information would have been given that in all woolen and many of the cotton lines English houses were accepting future orders only at advanced prices. In the cotton line of manufacture it may enlighten our neighbor to know that according to the New York *Commercial Bulletin's* returns the United States in 1886 exported 193,841,353 yards of cotton goods, of a declared value of $12,380,261. Great Britain in the same year exported 4,500,000,000 yards of cotton, valued at $250,000,000—the free trade country beating the protected country by more than 20 to 1 in this respect. This is in spite of the fact that the United States is the home of the cotton plant, that the water powers in the United States are far superior to those in England, and that the coal fields in the United States surpass those of England in extent. England sent to China alone 420,000,000 yards of cotton, or more than twice as much as the United States shipped to all countries. There was an increase of 100,000,000 yards in the purchase of the South American States, of which the United States secured 4,000,000 yards for her share, while England sent 46,000,000 yards to Brazil, 20,000,000 yards to Columbia, 15,000,000 yards to Argentine Republic, 12,000,000 yards to Venezuela and 6,000,000 yards to Uruguay, more than she sent in the preceding year. Thus England gains on the United States in the very territory adjacent to the United States—the territory, too, in which the United States has made the most earnest attempt to promote an increase of trade.

So far no politician of note, statesman, or party has ventured to flaunt the protective tariff flag. They dare not do so in England for it means immediate political decapitation. However, it may be consoling to the alleged starving workingmen in England to know that in far off Victoria, B. C., there exists a modern Daniel who has discovered a true remedy—that of robbing one thousand Peters to pay one Paul—for his troubles; that by increasing his cost of living he will starve no longer, but luxuriate and become corpulent on the fatness of the land.

THE Levant *Herald* says: "The wants of the Turkish War Office in the matter of repeating rifles have been variously estimated at from 600,000 to 1000,000. Probably the lower figure will be adopted, subject to increase if necessary. There is no doubt that the Seraskferate has decided in favor of the Mauser repeating rifle, not the converted Mauser in German use, but a new weapon altogether. The deliveries will begin as soon as the necessary credits have been opened.

STRONG measures are being taken in Persia to prevent the importation of aniline dyes for use in textile manufactures, such as carpets and brocades. It is maintained that these dyes are not only less artistic and stable, but also that they are positively injurious to health as compared with indigenous dyes. A similar movement is being felt in India, where large quantities of aniline colors are used; and it is expected that, unless action be speedily taken, Indian fabrics will lose much of their reputation.

THE clearing houses returns of thirty-two cities in the States show perhaps some diminution in general business, though more likely the decline is due in great part to the check to speculative activity. The aggregate for the week is $48,000,000 less than last week; but still $177,000,000 more than in the second week in December, 1885. The returns of gross earnings of forty-two railways during November aggregate $20,000,000 against $18,880,000 in 1885, and $17,000,000 in 1884, which seems to indicate a healthy development of trade.



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From the Journal of Commerce, Montreal

THE B. C.
Printing & Stationery Comp'y,
AGENTS,
Next Door to the Post Office, dec22w

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the business at the old stand formerly occupied by J. H. Marer, Government Street.
S. ISAACS.
N. B.—All work guaranteed. dec21

Wood and Coal.

Consumers, Attention!

VANCOUVER COAL,
Of a superior quality, delivered in any part of the city, at $7 per ton. Also,
GOOD WOOD!
Delivered at current rates PER CORD (not loads).
All orders left at J. FINLAYSON'S store, corner of Broughton and Government streets, or at the SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, will receive prompt attention from the undersigned.
nov21 3m A. C. HOWE.

To Coal Consumers.

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited,)
BEST HAND-PICKED
COAL,
$7 per ton of 2000 lbs.
PRICE--CASH.
W. T. DRAKE, AGENT
V. C. C. Co'y
On Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf, foot of Yates Street. nov22

COAL! COAL!

HALL & GOEPEL,
AGAIN TO THE FRONT WITH
Best Double Screened
WELLINGTON COAL,
Weight guaranteed. Delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.
OFFICE:
Government Street,
Next Door to the Telegraph Office.
nov3

Coal! Coal!

Best Wellington Coal.

CENTRAL COAL YARD
We are now prepared to furnish the public with a superior quality of coal direct from the mine, which we will deliver in quantities to suit, and guaranteed weight.
ALDER AND FIR WOOD
Kept in stock, of any desired length.
Telephone No. 13.
YARD--FOOT OF JOHNSON ST.
dec23 1m

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO.
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER.
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

NEW FRUIT.

Season 1886.

A complete stock for Plum Pudding and Mince Pies.
nov6 NEUFELDER & ROSS.

SAUSAGE SEASON
1886.
JULIUS BARRAN
SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER.
Yates St., Next the Clarence.
I beg to notify my customers that I am now prepared to supply the TRADE with the very best Sausages of any kind. I make large QUANTITIES of the BEST quality of Fresh Sausages. I use only the best quality of meat, and the finest and most expensive spices that I can procure, and with careful hands and most extensive and complete MACHINERY, I am able to supply the trade with a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE at a moderate price. At the same time I do not pretend to compete with the poor stuff that is offered to the public by other trade, who have not the facilities, or do not use good material, are not clean and not able to make a good article. The good qualities of BARRAN'S SAUSAGES are known throughout the whole Province, and every one should give them a trial.
de18 JULIUS BARRAN.

Christmas, 1886. New Year, 1887.
For Beauty and Variety of Articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
The Stock of
C. E. REDFERN, - - Government Street,
Excels that of any previous season, and intending purchasers are invited to examine the varied and endless array of articles there offered for sale, among which are to be found—
Bullet Watches, the latest novelty; Miniature Watches, in Gold and in Silver Cases; Canadian, American and European Jewelry, both Gold and Silver; Solid Silver and Electro-Plate Tableware, from the best factories in England, Canada and the United States; Elegant Diamond Jewellery; Walking Canes, Opera Glasses, &c., and other articles always to be found in a first-class Jewellery Establishment, and the prices are such as will commend themselves to all.
C. E. REDFERN, Government St., between Fort & Broughton.

Be not deceived! Judge for yourself!! EXAMINE and WEIGH every article you buy from
A. J. ROWBOTHAM & CO.,
Grocers & Provision Dealers,
CORNER DOUGLAS AND PANDORA STREETS,
Who are anxious that you should compare their Goods in Price and Quality with those of all respectable dealers in the city.
Besides their CHRISTMAS FRUITS, which have arrived at last per C. P. R., they received per "Arica," from Liverpool, large Invoices of ENGLISH FANCY GROCERIES, direct from Crosse & Blackwell.
They always carry a fine stock of

Selected Teas,	Finest Quality	Flour, Middlings,
Coffees, Chocolates,	Hams, Bacon,	Ground Feed,
Cocoas, Spices,	Butter, Cheese,	Oats, Wheat and Bran,
Extracts and Herbs.	Lard, Eggs, &c., &c.	Potatoes, Vegetables.

Also, a fine line of Canned Fruits and Meats.
dec13 fm

THE GENUINE
BELL ORGAN!

MANUFACTURED BY
W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.,
Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized
High Class Instrument
manufactured in the country.
The Superiority
OF THE
Bell Organ
has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.
Intending purchasers will do well to call on the
AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,
C. A. LOMBARD
& Co.,
Government Street.
sept11

OSHAWA
MOWERS.
They surpass all other Mowers in Workmanship, quality of material, excellence of construction and in performance of work.
New Model Threshers.
They are the best Threshing Machines in the world, do the largest amount of work, give the cleanest product and are the best constructed in America.
Portable Engines.
No better Agricultural Engine made; they give satisfaction to Threshers.
Hall Threshing Machines.
The best in the market for Horse Power; long established repute.
Undershot Clover Mills.
None to equal them; superior to all others.
Champion Reapers, Woodbury Horse Power, Planet Horse Powers, Pitts Horse Powers, California Horse Powers, Dougherty Shingle Machines.
Leffel Water Wheels.
All sizes, from 5½ up to 96 inches in Diameter.
Joseph Hall Machine Works,
J. LIVINGSTONE, Trustee, OSHAWA, Canada.

Removal into Old Quarters.

VICTORIA
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY
Having been REBUILT and Refitted with the LATEST and MOST APPROVED MACHINERY, is now in full working order.
W. HEATHORN,
While thanking his numerous Customers for their very liberal patronage, and also for their indulgence in waiting to have their orders filled since the destruction of the Factory by fire, desires to say that there will be
No further Delays in Filling Orders
All kinds of Boots and Shoes manufactured as heretofore.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
Best Brands of RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES supplied at Lowest Rates.
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING AND APARAJO.
HIDES AND SKINS BOUGHT.

BIG
DRY GOODS
SALE
AT
Brown AND White's
Next to Watt's Book Store,
Government Street,
FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.
A Great Selling Off!
Previous to removal to our more commodious premises at the ALBION HOUSE, where in future our entire business will be concentrated
Our Stock Must Be Reduced
TO MAKE ROOM.
Everything Must Be Marked Down.
A further Reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all purchases.
The Sale is now on, and will also be held at the ALBION HOUSE.
GIVE US A CALL.
BROWN & WHITE
Government Street.
dec13 1m

E. G. PRIOR,
—IMPORTER OF—
Iron, Steel,
HARDWARE
—AND—
Agricult'rl Machinery
Builders' Hardware,
Miners' Outfits,
Farm Wagons,
Plows, Harrows,
Mowers, Reapers
Twine Binders,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION
IN
Monumental Work,
WHITE BRONZE
MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

NOTICE.
Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of
Chinchilla & Cheviot
SATIN LINED
OVERCOATS
Ordered expressly for my customers.
For Capes and Caffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Caps for men and Boys.
—ALSO—
Tweed Pants, from $3 upwards; Black walking Coats; at $3.50 each. Stock Coat, $3.50 each; Diagonal Suits at $6 per suit. And a full line of
Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.
LEWIS LEWIS,
YATES STREET, no 22-3mIT

VICTORIA
LOAN OFFICE.
Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale
Business strictly confidential.
44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 60.

London
HOUSE,
Government Street.
Closing
Out
SALE.

NEW	Millinery and Bonnets	AT COST
NEW	Felt and Beaver Hats	AT COST
NEW	Feathers and Flowers	AT COST
NEW	Bonnet Ornaments	AT COST
NEW	Fur Capes, Boas & Muffs	AT COST
NEW	Brocaded Silk Dolmans	AT COST
NEW	Fur Lined Cloaks	AT COST
NEW	Jersey Cloth Jackets	AT COST
NEW	Fur and Plush Capes	AT COST
NEW	Cashmere Jerseys	AT COST
NEW	Berlin Wool Work	AT COST
NEW	Crewel Work	AT COST
NEW	Plush Table Scarfs	AT COST
NEW	5 o'clock Tea Cloths	AT COST
NEW	Plush Mantle Borders	AT COST
NEW	Wool Antimacassars	AT COST
NEW	Silk Umbrellas	AT COST
NEW	(Boys') Jersey Suits	AT COST
NEW	Eiderdown Cushions	AT COST
NEW	Winter Hosiery	AT COST
NEW	Winter Gloves	AT COST
NEW	Dress Shirts	AT COST
NEW	Silks and Satins	AT COST
NEW	Plushes	AT COST
NEW	Knitted Goods	AT COST
NEW	Table Covers	AT COST
NEW	Brocaded Cloakings	AT COST
NEW	Comfort Quilts	AT COST
NEW	Blankets	AT COST
NEW	Ribbons	AT COST
NEW	Lace Goods	AT COST

—ALSO—
Full Line of Staple Goods at Cost.
SHEARS & PAGE,
LONDON HOUSE.

HALL & GOEPEL,
Wholesale Merchants,
STORE ST VICTORIA.
(Assignees of the Estate of R. C. JANION.)
OFFER FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, the following:
Fine Old Cutter Whiskey,
Ale and Stout, quarts,
Red and Green Case Gin.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
WINES & LIQUORS
IN BULK AND CASE.
—Keep also on hand—
Tin and Terne Plate,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Iron, &c., &c.
dec3

J. H. MARER,
Just arrived from San Francisco,
Manufacturer
OF
FINE FURS,
Will open business in the New Building of the Bank of British Columbia
On Monday or Tuesday next.
SEAL SKIN COATS
Made to order, Dyed, Altered and Repaired.
Fur Trimmings,
Capes, Caps, Muffs,
Victorines, &c.
A Specialty made of Fur Robes. my1

MOVED
—TO—
Yates St., above Douglas.
JOSEPH SEARS,
House and Sign Painter,
Glazier, Paper Hanger,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass and Wall Paper.
YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS,
dec29

VANCOUVER CITY.
100 Choice City Lots
FOR SALE,
IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.
Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.
Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to
SAMUEL GREER.
oct6 tf Vancouver.

A DELSARTE BOW.

AN ACCOMPLISHMENT WHICH ANY LADY CAN ACQUIRE.

Grace in Salutation—Secret of the Seeming Ease With Which Many Society Women Move and Sit—Hints for the Awkward.

"That was a Delsarte bow," said a lady in her carriage to the friend at her side, as another who was hastily passing gave them recognition.

"What do you mean by a Delsarte bow? How does it differ from any other bow?"

"You noticed my friend was graceful, did you not? Well, the initiated know how she comes by that grace."

"Will you be pleased, then, to enlighten the uninitiated?"

The lady who questioned was from the country. Her hostess was city bred and in the full tide of the latest fashions in study, dress, manners and mode of thought.

"I will, gladly. But tell me first what you noticed out of the ordinary in Mrs. A.'s style and grace."

"She moved, somehow, like a bird on the wing."

"That is it, exactly. She knows how to walk, and together with that she bowed walking. You saw her just now out for a 'constitutional,' going at a fresh six-pace, but she will move down the length of the most spacious drawing room, slow as a funeral march, with just as much poise as now. That, you must understand, is quite a different thing. To move slowly and to have arms and body in perfect rhythm, with no angular constraint at elbows or shoulders, requires the breeding of a duchess."

"But how is one to have breeding who lives all her life in a little country town?"

"Study Delsarte. Rachel, Bernhardt, Terry, were all pupils of his method. You know it takes Bernhardt anywhere from one minute to fifteen to sit down. She is so flexible that there really seems to be no material body inside her costume. She seats herself like a silken gown, with lace and furbelows tossed indifferently and languidly over a sofa. Yet it is all by rule; all studied."

"But about the bow?"

"I could illustrate it better than I could tell it. There should be no motion of the neck in a bow—a nod is inadmissible. The inclination is really from the hip joint. The body must be passively erect, not rigid nor strained, and you sway like a tree blown by the wind to the front, to the side or backward, as the case may be. Meantime, eyes level fronted and a cordial light in them, if you wish to express friendliness; or, if you desire formality, leave expression entirely out of the face. Try it."

The country lady included neck, waist and shoulders in her effort. They both laughed.

"I never thought before that a bow meant anything but 'how do you do.'"

Her hostess then gave her examples of different bows, which could safely be done, as they were driving along a very quiet street.

"But how about that walking bow—that sweeping, side deflection while in motion?"

"Yes, that is difficult. You must first be able, without premeditation, to relax all tensions of the body. They are fatal to grace, and nearly every one has some fixed habit of the kind. Watch children at play. They are never awkward. They are unconscious, and their bodies respond to every mental phase. Their emotions are transmitted to their motions; anger, merriment, fright, haste, affection, aversion, are not more in their words and voices than gesture and attitude. As soon as they are made conscious it is like a brake put upon a revolving wheel, which binders and embarrasses. A bashful child shrugs her shoulders, hangs her head, puts her finger to her mouth, and does no end of ungainly things, every one of which says, plain as a placard: 'I am self-conscious, and therefore ashamed.' No child need act that way. Those habits are within control of mother or teacher by the very simplest rules."

"But the bow—the bow; you forget."

"Yes—the walking bow. Suppose you are passing along the street, as my friend was just now, and meet acquaintances in a carriage, as we were just. You do not come to a halt to deliver your greeting, nor yet duck your head as if dodging a missile. But you incline the body at the hips (the rest remaining erect) just as the foot toward your object is lifted from the ground. The body bending at that juncture—as we call it, 'over the weak leg'—gives just the proper inclination. And while the body is inclined the foot takes its appropriate step forward at the same gait as before, and the bow is made."

"And the backward bow?"

"I see that puzzles you because you still cling to the old notion that the chin has most to do with the recognition of our friends. If you were rigid from the base of the brain to to the shoulder blades you could still fulfill Delsarte's idea of a bow. Backward it is simply a bending that way, while the eyes and smile do the rest. This bow is suited to the theatre or other crowded places. And there is still another bow if you wish to include a number of people, say at a public table. Beginning at the first one, let the glance impersonally include, without pause, the entire table, ending the bow at the last. It should be like an inclusive wave of the hand."

"Are there any more?"

"Oh, yes; all phases of dignity have their specific pleadings and gradations. There is the forward impulse of greeting and the withdrawal of adieu. These differ only in the small matter of which foot the weight of the body is poised upon—in greeting it is the forward foot, and in taking leave the back foot. Then there is the bow of superiority, the deferential bow, the reluctant, the condescending, the alluring. Believe me, good manners have their laws, and so have grace and courtesy."

VARIOUS DIETETIC FALLACIES.

Consult the Patient's Stomach in Preference to His Cravings.

1. That there is any nutriment in beef tea made from extracts. There is none whatever.

2. That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and gelatine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we know not what.

3. That an egg is equal to a pound of meat, and that every sick person can eat eggs. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot eat them; and to such eggs are injurious.

4. That, because milk is an important article of food, it must be forced upon a patient. Food that a person cannot endure will not cure.

5. That arrowroot is nutritious. It is simply starch and water, useful as a restorative, quickly prepared.

6. That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated, being usually indigestible; but it is concentrated nutriment and a waste repairer, and often craved.

7. That the cravings of a patient are whims, and should be denied. The stomach often needs, craves for and digests articles not laid down in any dietary. Such are, for example, fruit, pickles, jams, cake, ham or bacon with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

8. That an inflexible diet may be marked out, which shall apply to every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable in a given case must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right and theory wrong, and the judgment admits no appeal.

A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man, and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquids, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since the digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings, and if the stomach rejects a certain article do not force it.—Journal of Reconstructives.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Special Bargains for the Holidays.

We have just received a splendid line of Silk Hdkfs, Gloves Umbrellas, Braces, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons, all of which will be sold at bottom prices. See the Beautiful Presents in our window, which we intend giving away.

A. GILMORE, - - JOHNSON STREET.

Leask & Morrison,

The Leading Tailors.

The Only House in the City Employing a First-Class Cutter.
304 GOVERNMENT STREET.

For Useful and Ornamental Holiday Goods, do not fail to call and examine

JOHN WEILER'S

Immense Assortment.
Come and see the Show Windows during Christmas Week.

Great Xmas Sale OF BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY.

A large line of Sample Shoes at Eastern Cost. Old Stock Cut to Half-Price to clear them out.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

The Leading Store!

ERSKINE'S Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

LADIES' LANCTRY BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

THE CELEBRATED
"GOLD SEAL"
Five Year Old
RYE!
IN CASES AND IN CASKS.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov20 D&W

A. A. Aaronson,
PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address **Johnson Street between Broad and Government.** s24

H. C. HALPENNY, TAXIDERMIST.

Heads Mounted, Birds and Animals Stuffed with dexterity and at reasonable rates.
H. C. HALPENNY, Johnson street, near Cook's, Victoria. dec2 D&W

JOHN BAKER,
EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

Arcade Building, Government Street.
VICTORIA, B. C. [P. O. Box 595.]

Corporation Accounts audited. Accounts posted up, Statements and balance sheets prepared for the new year. Books systematized to or opened upon improved Double Entry system, saving half the work in balancing and posting. jan4 1w

J. C. DEVLIN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,

DeCosmos' Block, Government St.
DEALER IN
Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal.

Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep30

FOR SALE, Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 60-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to
sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

Hotels and Restaurants.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept14 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED FOR strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first class accommodation. Free 'Bus.
sep22 3m BENNETT & CO., Proprietors.

THE COLONIST HOTEL
BEACON HILL.

Lovely Scenery! Beautiful Surroundings!
A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one mile from the Postoffice, Victoria.
Families can be provided with suites of room at moderate charges. A first class Cook has just been engaged. Telephone call 347. mar22

The Gordon Hotel,
Johnson St., between Store & Wharf

WHERE "OLD BOB," will be found at his usual business of selling **BAD WHISKEY**, but good Cigars.
The undersigned cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.
ROBERT McDERMOTT.
Victoria, January 8th, 1886. jan8

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
Southeast Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts
VICTORIA, B. C.

Board and Lodging, per week.....$3.50 and $4
Board, per week.....$4.50
Beds, per night.....50cts

No Chinese Employed.

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
sep16 JOHN BEIRYMAN, Propr.

The Burrard Hotel
Corner Carroll and Cordova Streets.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Only First-Class Hotel in Vancouver.
may 10 MARTIN & BALFOUR, Proprietors.

Change of Business.
MR. STEVE O'BRIEN

Begs to inform his numerous friends that he has purchased the

Senate Saloon

Where he will be found in future, and will be glad to meet all his old friends and patrons. Nothing but first-class brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept in stock.
Senate Saloon, Government Street.
dec9

Change of Business.

I DESIRE to inform my numerous friends and patrons that I have disposed of

UNCLE FRANK'S SALOON

to Mr. THOMAS BEBBINGTON, and would bespeak for him in the future that support which you have so generously afforded me in the past.
F. G. RICHARDS, Sr.

Referring to the above, the business will be conducted on the same principles as hitherto.
UNCLE FRANK'S SALOON,
LANGLEY ALLEY.
dec15 1m THOS. BEBBINGTON, Proprietor.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
YATES STREET,
Between Government & Broad Sts.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FIRST CLASS in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call.
Meals from 15 cents upwards.
F. DAVIS,
oct18 6m Proprietor.

THE CLARENCE,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Frank G. Richards, Jr., Lessee

Tourists' Headquarters. New and Elegant in all its Appointments. Fully Supplied with all Conveniences of Modern Hotels. First Class in every respect.
PRICES MODERATE.
sept 8

Fronting on the Wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser Steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. Railway.

THE OCCIDENTAL,
THE HOME FROM HOME.
Corner Wharf & Johnson Streets.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, - - PROPRIETOR,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. RATES—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 1y

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
AMERICAN PLAN.

Is the most desirable FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the City.
TERMS MODERATE.
WM. McKEON & SON,
sept24 6m D & W. Proprietors.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
Corner of Cordova and Abbott Sts.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor.

Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a caterer. dec21

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binders, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. aug14 w

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria that I require the presence of the said Electors at the CITY HALL, on the 16th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Councillors:

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination; and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on the 18th day of January, 1887: For Mayor at the City Hall. For Councillors—In Johnson Street Ward, at the City Hall; In Yates Street Ward, at the Police Barracks; in James Bay Ward at the Hook and Ladder House; of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given at my hand at Victoria, the 29th day of December, 1886.

W. R. BULL,
dec29 Returning Officer.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, from some point in or near Golden City; from thence up the Columbia River to the head of the Upper Columbia Lake; from thence down the Kootenay River to St. Mary's River; and from thence to Cranbrook.

ERERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, the 24th day of November, A.D. 1886. no25 D&W6w

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway, from some point on the dividing line between British Columbia and the District of Alberta, Northwest Territories of Canada, within a distance of fifty miles from the International Boundary Line of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, through British Columbia, to some point on the said International Boundary Line between the 115th and 117th meridians of longitude.

ERERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, the 24th day of November, A.D. 1886. no25D&W 6w

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Revelstoke on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near the west crossing of the Columbia River; thence southward to the upper end of Kootenay Lake, with power to extend from thence to the International Boundary Line at some point between the 116th and 118th meridian of longitude.

ERERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1886. d2D&W6w

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Ladner's Landing, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point at or near Popcum.

ERERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, the 7th day of December, A.D. 1886. d8 6wD&W

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to empower the Trustees of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association to realize the assets of the Association, and to distribute the same amongst the members thereof proportionately to their terms of service.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1886. de 24-6w

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. MACKAY,

OF ASHCROFT, B. C., holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the province, and will transact any business for me.
W. R. GLADWIN.
Ashcroft, B. C., Dec. 11, 1886. dec16 D&W 1m

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."
Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886 MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

Farming Land
FOR SALE,

In Lots of Five or Ten Acres and upwards; Rich Bottom Land; within ONE MILE of the TERMINUS of the ISLAND RAILWAY AT ESQUIMALT.

TERMS EASY.

6,000 ACRES
FRASER RIVER
DELTA LANDS,
FRONTING ON THE RIVER.

$60,000
To Loan on Mortgage

Apply to
Loewenberg, Harris & Co.
Victoria, Nov. 27, 1886. nov30 1m

The St. Charles,
LEADING HOTEL
Of the Northwest,
Corner Front and Morrison Streets
PORTLAND OREGON.
200 ROOMS.
C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE has just been thoroughly overhauled from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

An OTIS ELEVATOR has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in first-class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. janef

Railways and Steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through

Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

And all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served in them.
We run the gamut of the finest scenery in the world—Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Prairie.

Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST. **FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS**

When Going East
Purchase TICKETS via Canadian Pac Railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car, Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Ltd.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.; or, C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent.
D. R. MUNRO, Passenger and Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2
Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO
Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.
Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.
Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA
For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Monday at 6 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
Plumper Pass
Friday, at 7 o'clock.
Port Hammond.
Monday at 6 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria,
Monday at 15 o'clock.
Friday at 19 o'clock
Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass.
Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings
Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places
Monday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock.
Leaves Chilliwhack, 3 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for
HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer
ALAMEDA,
January 15th.....at 2 P. M.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of New York.....Dec 23, 1 p.m.
City of Peking.....Jan. 22
City of Sydney.....Feb. 12
City of Rio de Janeiro.....March 5
City of New York.....March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 22d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.
aug 4 San Francisco.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Election of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Victoria for the Year 1887.

WHEREAS IT IS PROVIDED BY LAW that the nomination for Mayor and Councillors shall be held on the second Monday in January in each year, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and the polling, if any, on the Thursday following, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; and it is further provided that the Council shall, in the month of December in each year appoint a Returning Officer, and shall also name the Polling places and otherwise arrange for the holding of the coming Election; and it is further provided that the polling, if any, at such Election shall be had and taken at such place or places as the Council shall by By-Law appoint. Therefore

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The domination of candidates for the respective offices of Mayor and Councillors of the City of Victoria shall take place at the City Hall in the said city, on Monday, the Tenth day of January, 1887.

2. In case a poll shall be demanded at the election of Mayor, the vote of the electors thereon shall be taken by ballot at the City Hall aforesaid, on Thursday, the Thirteenth day of January aforesaid.

3. In case a poll shall be demanded at the election of Councillors for any ward, the vote of the electors thereon shall be taken by ballot on the last aforesaid at the respective places following, that is to say: In Johnson Street Ward, at the City Hall aforesaid; in Yates Street Ward, at the Police Barracks; and in James Bay Ward, at the Hook and Ladder House.

4. Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the By-Law cited as the Municipal Elections Regulation and Ballot Act, 1885, and so much of the schedules thereto as are applicable, shall be read with and form part of this By-Law.

5. William R. Bull is hereby appointed the Returning Officer at the said Election.

6. This By-Law may be cited as the Municipal Elections By-Law, 1887.

Passed the Municipal Council the 13th day of December, A. D. 1886.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1886.

(L. S.) JAMES FELL, Mayor.
JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C. dec24

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—positive cure, long standing, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures Bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inventors of compounds of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weaknesses of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Magwe, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Lim'td.

Location of principal place of business, Victoria; location of works, Cariboo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT CALL No. 8, of one cent per share, upon the members of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), made on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1886, is now due and unpaid in respect of the shares hereinafter specified, and that there are now due and unpaid upon the following described shares, on account of the said assessment, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective holders of such shares, namely:

NAME.	NO. OF CERTIFICATE.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.
John Bennett.....	676	50	$ 50
Eliz. Emma Cooper.	2	10	10
Peter Donnelly.....	112	100	1 00
Augustus R. Green.	122 & 925	240	2 40
Edith Green.....	123	10	10
Michael J. Goode..	914 & 951	75	75
Asbury Insley.....	109	50	50
Maggie A. Insley...	110	50	50
George C. Keays....	60 & 269	200	2 00
Lee-Chew-Fan	554	200	2 00
William McEwan...	115	30	30
Thomas Oliver.....	56	30	30
Guy C. Pujaney.....	962	100	1 00
Arthur W. Reynolds	1090	100	1 00
Charles Smith.....	359	50	50
J. Chrystal Smith..	928	125	1 25
J. Spencer, Thompson	1022	100	1 00
John Wilfred Webb	84	150	1 50
Alexander Wallace.	825	100	1 00

The above mentioned shares, or so many thereof as will cover the amounts due, with interest thereon at the rate of 1 per cent. per month from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1886, and expenses, will be sold by public auction at the company's office, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, on Thursday, the Thirteenth day of January, 1887, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated, 3d January, 1887.—jn3-d-w-td

CHAS HAYWARD
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Langley Street, Victoria.

BROWN'S Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. may6

D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR
Eberts & Taylor,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,
Langley Street, Victoria

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 7, 1887.

Publishers' Notice.

Hereafter the regular subscription rates for the DAILY TIMES will be as follows:

One year, in advance	$10 00
Half year, do.	5 50
Three months, do.	3 00

By the week, 25 cents. Parties subscribing by the week will please pay the collector promptly when he calls.

Above rates are for daily delivery. Any irregularity in the delivery of papers, if reported at the office of publication, Yates street, will receive prompt attention, and the grievance at once redressed.

THE TIMES P. & P. Co. (LD.)

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—For first-class Canadian butter go to FELL & Co. *

—Fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS just received at BEAUCHAMP'S, Yates street.*

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT

—William McNeill, an ex-deputy sheriff, has been temporarily appointed driver of the Deluge fire engine.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—Merchants should have their books straightened out by John Baker, the expert accountant. *

—For the cheapest and best variety of Nuts and Fruits for dessert, go to J. HAWKINS' 210 Fort street. *

—All kinds of novelty Bon Bons, new Dates, Figs, Raisins, sweet Oranges, &c., for the holidays, at J. HAWKINS, 210 Fort street. *

—FINEST IN TOWN—The Misses and children's spring heeled boots at ENSKINES' boot and shoe Emporium, corner of Government and Johnson streets. *

—For Christmas goods FELL & Co have always carried off the palm, and this year have not only a much larger supply but a greater variety. *

—Christmas is near at hand, and FELL & Co., as they always have, had the first assortment of new fruits, and are now in receipt of a second consignment. *

—A choice lot of new Bacon, Hams Canadian Butter and Cheese, Groceries, Provisions, &c., will be found at J. HAWKINS', 210 Fort street. *

—Fresh oysters by the bottle delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros., New England Bakery, Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets. *

—A choice lot of Eastern dairy packed butter just received; also cheese and oatmeal, and offered at low prices. J. C. Devlin. *

—If you want to send "home" a Xmas or New Year's present that will be appreciated, send your photograph. Have it taken at Hall & Lowe's Government street. *

—PATIENCE REWARDED! Those who awaited the arrival of my Christmas fruits will now be rewarded by obtaining the best fruits in the market. A. OPPER, corner Government and Fort streets. *

—GOODWIN & JORDAN, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. FACTORY CORMORANT street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P. O. box 422. *

—Jos. SOMMERS' store is head-quarters for pictures, frames and mirrors. Mouldings in great variety; also latest patterns in fine furniture made to order at low prices; call and examine. *

—The Canadian Pacific earnings for the eleven months ending 30th Nov., are $9,187,703; working expenses, $5,764,462; net profits, $3,423,241, against $2,984,183 for the same period in 1885.

—A youth from "sweet Chemainus," armed with a snare drum, made things howl last night on the streets. Too much whiskey and too little city life were the causes of the freak.

—The New Westminster police court had to adjourn because the stove would not "draw." The city editor of the *Columbian* thinks the stove held a "full" and suggests a more energetic use of the "poker."

—FELL & Co. having completed arrangements in the east for the supply of choicest Butter and Cheese from the best dairies, are now in a position to give their customers the full benefit of such arrangements. *

—F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers, and Financial Agents, Vancouver, B. C., attend promptly to all enquiries about the terminal city; *Free Reading Room* for use of strangers arriving in Vancouver. *

—The WEEKLY TIMES for this week, issued this morning, contains much that was in our New Year issue, is, as usual, brimful of news from all parts of the province and world. Price 10 cents; for sale at this office and the book-stores. Price per year $2.

—McMillan & Bros' Manitoba flour is the best, and cheaper than Oregon products. It was awarded diplomas for superior excellence at London, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg exhibitions. Housekeepers should buy no other; to be had wholesale and retail from J. C. Devlin, DeCosmos' block, Government street. Lowest quotations given for carload lots. *

—Mr. A. H. Dixon, of the firm of A. H. Dixon & Son of Toronto, proprietor of the celebrated Dixon Catarrh Remedy for the cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever is paying a visit to our city and his many friends and correspondents can see him at the office of Pickering & Co., Fort street, until Thursday evening, 6th inst., when he leaves for San Francisco. *

PROPRIETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing), and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

THE CONCORDIA.

A great novelty for the first time in Victoria to-night, a shadow pantomime entitled "The inhabitants of the moon." The acrobats, Sylvenip and Arthur, in new acrobatic features. Nettie Holland on the tight wire. The TROUBADOURS and Senor Ramirez in a mandolin solo. *

W. H. BROOKS, 118 E. Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible Dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took 50 bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining 70 pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you the welcome story.

Gosnell's Sugar-Cured Hams.

are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets. *

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Plot Thickens as the Time Approaches—More Candidates.

Under this heading in yesterday's issue we stated that Coun. Robertson would address the electors of his ward last night. This was an error; Coun. Roberton speaks to-night in the school house, King's road. An invitation to the other candidates in that ward and to those who aspire to the Mayoralty, has been given, and all will be present—or ought to be. When a piece of flint and a piece of steel come violently together, the fire flies and the spunk is *enlightened*.

The resignation of Coun. Smith, which was handed to the Mayor last night, simplifies the contest for the Mayoralty. The resignation will probably have to be accepted by the council before nomination day, and for that purpose a special meeting could be called. Until accepted, it appears to us, there is no vacancy, and a nomination cannot legally be made for a position already legally occupied. Again, Coun. Smith's nomination as Mayor on Monday might be illegal if it afterwards was ascertained that his resignation as councillor for James Bay Ward had not been accepted by the Mayor and council. We make these points in order that they may be inquired into, and if found "well taken," that the danger which we wish to avert may be guarded against. Admitting everything to be done in order, the contest will be an interesting one. There will be no walk over for any candidate.

Capt. G. G. Walker will take a hand in the struggle in Yates Street Ward, where there are five candidates for two vacancies. The tug-of-war apparently will occur in the central ward—James Bay and Johnson Street Wards having thus far only enough men in the field to fill the "aching voids" in the council. Capt. Walker is an honest man and an ex-councillor, a statement that may sound paradoxical, but nevertheless is true. We believe that he will, if elected, do his duty. What more can a man do?

Mr. Frank S. Barnard seeks re-election in James Bay Ward, where three councillors will have to be chosen. Mr. Barnard's ideas are liberal and progressive, and during his tenure of office he has advocated, with much force and ability, the reforms which have engaged the attention of the Council. It would not be safe to gamble that he would be at the foot of the poll.

It is rumored that Mr. D. R. Harris will be a candidate in James Bay Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by Coun. Smith's resignation. Messrs. J. Boyd and Alex. Wilson are also named as probable aspirants, but we have no authority either of these three gentlemen are in the field.

Coun. D. W. Higgins, of the *Colonist*, who was accused with entertaining an ambition to sit in the mayor's chair, has finally determined, electors willing, to serve another term for James Bay Ward in the less elevated, but equally important position of councillor.

WAS NOT MENTIONED.

THE TIMES devoted less space to New Westminster in its New Year number than to any other part of the province.—*Columbian.* The statement of our contemporary is quite true and calls for a word of explanation. We made an arrangement with the late Mr. Alport for the usual municipal statistics and other information, but his somewhat sudden and unexpected death prevented the fulfillment of the bargain. Another gentleman upon whom we depended for some facts in connection with the Royal City, was prevented by pressing business engagements from supplying them. Thus, when it was too late to make other arrangements, we were compelled, very much to our regret, to go to press without giving New Westminster that attention that her prominence entitled her to.

E. EVANS, president of the Lumber Exchange Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y., writes: January 25, 1886, I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 126 lbs. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh of the bowels, an affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids, and was intensely thirsty. Feb. 19 I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In 20 minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder, then my pains ceased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

LOCAL STOCK SALE.

About a dozen of our solid men assembled at Geo. Byrnes' auction rooms this morning to bid or hear what was going to be bid for fifty shares of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company stock, the property of the late William Sterling, deceased. The first bid was from Mr. Robt. Dunsmuir at $80, which was quickly run up to $80 per share, at which figure the gentlemen named captured it. The stock is considered a cheap purchase at $80, and no doubt if the bidding had been more spirited the figures would have reached par, which they are virtually worth.

GAZETTE INTIMATIONS.

The B. C. *Gazette* of the 6th inst., contains the following intimations:

Arthur Wellesley Vowell, Esq., G. C. and S. M., Southern Division of Kootenay, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the province.

Joseph Phrys Planta, Esq., S.M., to be a Coroner for Vancouver Island.

Henry A. Mellon, Esq., of Victoria, to be a Notary Public for the province.

The regulations for the open competitive examination for the civil service of India, in 1887, can be seen at this office, on application.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for 18 years a victim of that old soldiers' complaint, chronic diarrhœa. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which the best physicians failed to relieve. She had also palpitation of the heart, intense pains in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and all her vital organs were involved. By three months' faithful home treatment with Warner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored to health. That was two years ago. The cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will tell you it is true if you write him and enclose a stamped envelope.

A FORGERY.

The communication presented to the Council, complaining of the negligence of the park-keeper, and of his failure to keep a drain clean, and ostensibly signed by W. T. Drake and others, turned out to be a forged document. Mr. Drake repudiates all knowledge of the document. The author of the document has rendered himself liable to severe punishment.

USING ONLY BEST MATERIAL

OUR BLANK BOOKS are not excelled by any other bindery on the Pacific coast. References given to parties using our work on application. Books made to any pattern on shortest notice and satisfaction guaranteed as to workmanship. MUNRO MILLER, Johnson street, Victoria *

INSTALLATION LAST NIGHT.

The installation of officers of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., took place last night in the Masonic Temple. There were present a very large representation of the members of the craft in the city, the largest attendance possibly for many years. The ceremony was conducted by M. W. Bro. William Dalby, G. M., assisted by V. W. Bro. A. R. Milne, D. G. M., and V. W. Bro. E. C. Neufelder, G. S., and P. G. M. Bro. Henry Brown, P. M., Jas. Miller and others. The following officers were installed in due ancient form by the above brethren:

Bro. John Piercy	W. M.
" W. W. Northcott	S. W.
" G. S. Russell	J. W.
" John Teague	Treas.
" R. B. Esmond	Secy.
" W. H. Pennock	S. D.
" T. B. Pearson	J. D.
" W. J. Quinlan	Dir. of Cer.
" A. F. Rookway	Organist
" A. Rusta	Stewards
" J. Fowler	Stewards
" B. Williams	J. G.
" W. Trickey	Tyler

At the close of the installation ceremonies, P. M., Bro. James Miller presented the retiring W. M., Bro. D. Cartmel, with an elegent Past Master's jewel, the recipient making an appropriate acknowledgment of the presentation.

The business of the lodge being over, the brethren were called to refreshments, an ample abundance of which had been provided by the master, officers and brethren of the Victoria-Columbia Lodge. W. Bro. Piercy occupied the chair, supported on his right and left by the officers of Grand Lodge. During the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly responded to. It was a most enjoyable affair, and not until an early hour did the brethren separate, all being well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The repast was gotten up Bro. Alex. McDonald, of the Windsor Hotel, and reflected great credit on his capabilities as a caterer for such occasions.

WHAT A STRANGER SAYS.

Mr. A. H. Dixon, of Dixon Catarrh fame, returns east by to-morrow's train, for Toronto. His visit to this city in connection with his business was a profitable one. Mr. Dixon bears testimony to the value of THE TIMES as an advertising medium, for the small advertisements published for a few days brought him many patients, which netted him several hundred dollars. Mr. Dixon is an extensive advertiser in the east and throughout the United States. In politics he is a Conservative; never having given a Liberal vote except for Mr. J. H. Withrow as Mayor for Toronto. The result of his observations is that the return from Liberal journals is at least 25 per cent. greater than that from the same number or journals and cost in Conservative newspapers. This is a fact he avers is the experience of other houses. With Victoria he is wonderfully impressed. To-day he observed several at work in their gardens and roses budding. All now wanted, said he, to make Victoria a glorious city, is a thorough system of sanitation, less down pourings from the clouds and a clear sky, such as was experienced to-day. Once you have these people will flock to Victoria in hundreds for recuperation. He goes east via the C. P. R.

SLIGHTLY MUDDLED.

The Toronto *News* of the last day of 1886 has the following: The farcical character of the legislation of the Dominion for the restriction of Chinese immigration has long been notorious. The flimsy obstructions in the way of the free importation of Mongolians are almost openly set at defiance, and the Chinese are pouring into British Columbia as rapidly as ever. The Vancouver *News* states that the recent census of that town shows that the population comprises more Chinamen than adult whites. An agitation is on foot to discourage Chinese labor by boycotting the merchants and others who employ the Celestials, but the cheapness of the latter's services render it difficult to displace them. Sir John's Ministry claim great credit for having passed the so-called anti-Chinese measure, but the practical defects in its working show how little they are entitled to credit for anything they have done in this direction." It will be news to the Vancouverites to be told that their city contains more Chinese than white adults. The Toronto luminary assuredly was off its base on that night.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. *

DISCHARGED.

The hackman, Thos. O'Brien, who was charged with raping an Indian woman, named Annie Moss, was discharged today by the police magistrate. The particulars of the so-called assault, or at least as much of them as could with propriety be published, have already appeared in the TIMES. Mr. Thos. Davie appeared to-day for O'Brien, and re-called the prosecutrix and Mr. Carpenter, examined them briefly as to the relations of the former with other men. The effect of the investigation was to create a doubt in the magistrate's mind as to the credibility of the direct evidence, and believing that a jury would not convict the accused, if he sent him up for trial, dismissed the case.

MRS. J. T. RICHEY, 562 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble to be neuralgia, female complaints and every other known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat, sleep nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote: "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richey will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

FOR VICTORIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Passengers on the steamer Geo. W. Elder for Victoria: James Graham, H. O'Brien, M L Humber, D Moore, A L Grotto, Miss Arco, Peter Leslie.

LOOK AT THE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
Prayer and Hymn Books, separate and in cases.
Catholic Prayer Books,
Church Services, Bibles,
IN THE WINDOWS OF THE
B. C. Stationery & Printing Company,
J. S. FERGUSON, General Manager.

CHILCOTEN.

Prospects for Stock-Raising—Plenty of Room for Settlers.

Mr. C. A. Holland, who made an extensive tour of the Chilcoten country, returned to this city last month, and sent a very interesting description of that country to the London *Canadian Gazette*. In that letter he says: The district north of the River Thompson is, as you know, beginning to attract much attention from stock breeders of this country and the Northwestern States. In appearance to an Englishman the country wears an aspect of sterility, on account of the dryness of the climate and the large stretches of almost dried-up grass, broken by patches of light timber. But, though the grass in autumn and winter seems so dry, it is not only capable of sustaining stock, but keeps them fat. The last few seasons have been very dry, and in many parts the well-known bunch grass is rapidly disappearing, and wormwood (*Artemisia*), a very good alternative food for stock, is taking its place. The country is as a whole unfenced, and is suffering greatly from indiscriminate grazing, all having equal access to the land, and consequently it is no one's interest in particular that the grass should be preserved. In former years the farmers were in the habit of driving their stock to the Thompson River to winter, but this year the opposite plan has to be adopted, and cattle are being carried up to the more northerly ranges to pass the winter.

A SEVERE WINTER

anticipated by many of the old residents, and if their expectations are fulfilled those who have not been wise enough or fortunate enough to secure good meadow lands will suffer enormously, for in many parts there is absolutely no food for cattle or horses. On crossing the Fraser, however, one is immediately struck by the vast difference between the eastern and western banks—the former looks poverty stricken, while on the latter the grass and wormwood are in magnificent luxuriance, standing quite twelve inches high. This is caused no doubt partly by the rapidly of the Fraser, which is a bar to the inroad of neighbors' cattle, but I think it is mainly due to the wisdom of the farms themselves. They have laid down definite rules for preserving certain portions of their estates for winter only, and the results have amply repaid them. This fact induces one to believe that there is plenty of room for would-be settlers who are careful in the choice of their lands—there have been a few cases where new comers have bought splendid

SUMMER RUNS,

but have found themselves in a most awkward predicament by not having secured good meadow lands for the winter. But should the settler either buy from the government at a reasonable price a sufficient quantity of land, or should he secure from private individuals the keys to an area of land—that is the springs and meadow land of a small tract—he could then be able to shut out his neighbors and reserve the land for himself. Such a plan would not only be advantageous to himself but would be a great boon to the country; as if this present system continues much longer the bunch grass will entirely disappear in some localities. By observing a regular system the land can be made to feed quite as much stock as it now does and would at the same time keep up its value. The price of land from private individuals would undoubtedly be rather high, but there is also no doubt that their value would greatly increase in the next few years owing to the constant influx of immigrants, many of whom come from the United States.

GREAT SKILL

is of course necessary for those who have to convey their cattle across the Fraser, but that difficulty will soon be obviated by the construction of bridges, which matter is now under consideration. Great advantages are already being reaped from the Canadian Pacific Railway; for, whereas, formerly stock had to be driven along an exceedingly rough and dangerous road, they are now conveyed at small cost and with perfect safety to the markets of the west. This country not only offers many attractions to the settler on account of the dryness of its climate, its suitability for stock raising, and in some parts its agricultural capabilities, but also gives many opportunities for the exercise of his sporting tastes—for bird game abounds, deer grow to an immense size, and are very numerous, and the wild sheep and goat are to be found in several localities, more especially the Chilcoten hills.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Senator Sherman has reported favorably, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, an amendment intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to provide for expense of a preliminary reconnoissance to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, following the coast from Portland channel to the 141st meridian, and to ascertain and report how far the natural features of the country permit the accurate location of the line of demarkation contemplated by the treaty of 1867 ceding Alaska to the United States.

Ship Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the Merchant's Exchange today states that the ship Harvey Mills was wrecked sixty miles of Cape Flattery, and that the survivors, who were picked up by the bark Majestic, bound for San Diego, were landed at San Pedro this morning. The first officer left immediately for this city on the steamer Orizaba. She was carrying a cargo of coal from Seattle to San Francisco. The only survivors known are the first mate, Mr. Cushman, Alex. Wolfens and Jacob Brown, seamen. The crew numbered 24 men.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

PERSONALS.

At the Driard: J McDougall, E Clarke, San Francisco; G Wright, Tenino; T E Ladner, Ladner's Landing; J Lindlaw, Doe Chisholm, New Westminster; J Lang, city.

At the Clarence: J E Hartney, Portland; W H Steves, Lulu Island; A H Dixon, Toronto; N H Redmond, Victoria.

Mr. Donald Chisholm, of New Westminster, is in the city. He returns to the mainland in the morning. The cares and anxiety of an electorate contest appear to sit easy on his respected shoulders.

Mr. James Campbell, of Cache Creek, is in the city.

At the Oriental: J A Fisher, E & N R; E A Wadhams, Ladner's Landing; W H Evans, Kamloops; J Cuthbertson, Montreal.

At the Occidental: D Gabony, Cobble Hill; G Lewis, Cowichan; R Eans, Nanaimo; B Mordhurst, New Westminster; Mrs Jackson, Vancouver.

Prof. Joseph Tosso, the composer of the quaint melody of "The Arkansaw Traveller," died at his home in Corrington, Ky., yesterday. He was 85 years of age and an Italian by birth.

Passengers by the Geo. E. Starr to-day: C W Scott, Dumbleton and son, J A Gardner, Ellis, McGinney, Le Bar, A Le Clair, M Cary, J Seymour, J Allen, A Daley, Coppings, Gray, Godfrey, E Tower.

WINTER CARNIVALS.

Winter carnivals are to be held this winter in Montreal and St. Paul. The programme for the Montreal one has been issued, and offers a tempting array of events. The carnival will extend from the 7th to the 12th of February; as usual the principal attraction will be the ice palace, while the usual street parades will form a prominent feature. Other features, such as skating, tobogganing, snow shoeing and hockey matches, will be every day events. The "knights of the broom"—the curlers—will find daily bonspeils and matches to their hearts' content. The St. Paul programme has not yet reached us. It is understood that the Northern Pacific will issue special excursion tickets good for return for several weeks to St Paul and all points east. Several in this city will take advantage of these cheap rates and go east.

ODD FELLOWS' INSTALLATION

At Odd Fellow's Hall last night the newly elected officers for the current term were installed by Past Grand Meldram, as follows: A. G. McCandless, N. G.; L. Cousins, V. G.; T. Bamford, P. and R. S.; Walter Walker, T.; P. C. Fernie, W.; P. A. Babbington, C.; E. Cameron, R. S. N. G.; W. D. McKilligan, L. S. N. G.; Wm. Boddey, I. G.; W. H. Huxstable, O. G.

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four years has not been $10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 9th street, Dayton, O. He had Vertigo, Indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

HYMENEAL.

Mr. Geo. Carter, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Seattle, and a former resident of Victoria, is at present in this city on a mission of specially important and confidential nature. Congratulations in advance.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Geo. E Starr from the Sound—A Meyer & Co, C W Rodgers, E B Marvin, E G Prior, J Sehl, J Rosseau, J Wilson, J Dezell, J Harvey, Mrs A N Baker, S E King, Muirhead & Co, W McNish.

A CONTRAST.

In Minnesota to-day the thermometer was 30° below zero. In this city it is 42° above, atmosphere clear and sunshining. Comment is unnecessary.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

The Barque Edinburgh.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the Barque Edinburgh.

GEORGE G. GORDON,
Jan. 7, 1887. 2t Captain.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (135) one hundred and thirty five acres, more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo Geary; thence east (30) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

jan 7-law 2mo E. R. S. CLARK.

Johnson Street Ward.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Coun. W. A. Robertson

Will address the Ratepayers of Johnson Street Ward on

Friday Evening, 7th inst.,

at 7:30 o'clock, in the JOHNSON STREET WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, King's Road, Hillside Estate,

On Municipal Affairs Generally.

Candidates for the Mayoralty, as well as for the office of Councillors for the above Ward, are invited to be present.

jan 4 td W. A. ROBERTSON.

New Year ENTERTAINMENT.

A SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be held on Friday Evening, 7th January, at the

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

SOUTH SAANICH.

Refreshments will be provided by the ladies of the district. Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years half-price.

By order of the Committee. dec30 td

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan3 tf

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

Jan. 8, - - - Mexico.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

Wharf Street, Victoria,
12th December, 1887. jan3

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But *Medical Authorities* agree that it can be *far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain*, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased *it affects the entire system*. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, *KIDNEY DISEASE* produces Any of the *following Common and Unsuspected*

SYMPTOMS. Back ache; *Unusual desire to urinate at night;* Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of *Greasy Froth in water;* Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of *pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water;* Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; *Deposit of mucous some time after urination;* Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or white brick dust, *albumen and tube casts in the water;* Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the *chief disorders* or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is *NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.* It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this *kidney poison in the blood*, that, circulating throughout the entire body, *affects every organ*, and *produces all the above symptoms.*

Therefore, we say confidently that **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** is *THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED* for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, *removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system.* Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison; and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the *effect* of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the *kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away* and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has *the same destructive effect upon the lungs:* For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of *Pneumonia* in the Spring of the year, Lung fevers, Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be *surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lungs.*

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an *especial affinity for the optic nerve*, and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** their *eye-sight has been vastly improved.* In fact, one of the best oculists in the country says that *half the patients* that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are *victims of kidney disorder.* We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their *kidneys have been out of order for years*, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs *the appetite is developed and sustained*, and the best authorities state that the *habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health.* For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to **"Warner's SAFE Cure."**

RHEUMATISM: Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison; in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. *This acid condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false action of the stomach and food assimilating organs.* It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of rheumatism. **"Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure,"** alternating with the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure" completes the work.

BLADDER DISORDERS: Gross and other high medical authorites say that most of the bladder diseases *originate with false action of the kidneys*, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the *intense suffering.* Sometimes this kidney acid *solidifies* in the kidney in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces *kidney colic.* Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing *calculous or Stone.* **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It *challenges comparison* with all other remedies in this work. Buy to day.

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION: Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collecting blood clots and eventually *destroys the organ.* Many persons are unconscious victims of this very *common condition.* The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and *eventually the Heart breaks down* and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing headaches, indicate that the *Congestion has become chronic* and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the *beginning of much chronic misery.* **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: What we have said about Congestion applies with particular force to the above complaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you most of them *begin in this congestive condition of the system*, which, not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been *permanently cured.*

BLOOD DISORDERS: It is not strange that so many, many people write us that since they have given themselves thorough treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** their thick and turgid blood, their heavy, blotches, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. The *kidney poison in the blood thickens it.* It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and *if there is any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect there.* Our experience justifies us in the statement that **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS: Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are *exactly the conditions* that will be produced in the stomach *when the blood is filled with kidney poison:* People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach relieis, but get no better. They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by means of the only specific—**"Warner's SAFE Cure"**

CONSTIPATION, PILES: These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders, but are *secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver.* The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an *indication of congested liver*, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headaches. They try every remedy in vain, for they have not struck the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will *irritate and inflame the brain* and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly *sent of kidney origin.*

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS, and, from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen, that the statement we make, that **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** is the "most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases," is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have testified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been *greater than ever*, and the advertising thereof *less than ever*, showing incontestibly that *the merit of the medicine* has given it a permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is *the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain* that is to-day *the greatest enemy of the human race:* great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his diseases. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** and **"Warner's SAFE Pills,"** he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent. of human diseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE"

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3 No. 27
WHOLE Number 131

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1886.

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CITY AND PROVINCE.

—A severe snow storm struck New Orleans early this week.

—The infant son of Mr. J. J. Austin, Walter Edward, aged one year and eight months died this morning at 6 o'clock.

—Mr. Brown, of the Fulton market, Johnson street, to-day purchased a case of three live Chinese pheasants.

—The American club will give a social dance at the Theatre Comique on the evening of the 15th inst.

—Portage la Prairie was visited on the 2nd inst., by another distructive conflagration.

—The snow in Rogers Pass is said to be six feet deep. Trains, however, are making excellent time.

—Mr. John D. Jones, of Nanaimo, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Ellen Sampson on Thursday last.

—The British steamer Cranbrook is over due at New York and fears are entertained for her safety.

—A company is about to be formed to establish a beef-canning establishment at Kamloops.

—A Japan cable to a dealer in this city announces an advance of 2 cents per lb. on Japan teas.

—Twelve tons of Japanese tea that reached Chicago via Port Moody, have been seized at the former place, being adulterated.

—In sinking a well at Mr. Ferguson's residence on Hastings street, Vancouver, a seam of lignite of a very superior quality was struck.

—Harry Prindle, the insurance man who swindled George La Rocque at Nanaimo out of $4,000, is in gaol at Portland.

—The city of Portland, Oregon, has bought the water works of that place from a private corporation. The price was nearly half a million dollars.

—A Chicago dispatch says that the scheme of laying a cable from Vancouver Island to Australia is being pushed forward vigorously by its promoters.

—The *Columbian* copies from and credits to our morning contemporary, an item on Mountain Mines, which originally appeared in the Calgary *Tribune*.

—A large quantity of machinery for the C. P. R. machine shops to be erected in Vancouver, is stored in freight sheds between Port Moody and Kamloops.

—Who is the former Governor-General of Canada referred to in the "scare" heading of the *Colonist* of this morning? So far as known to us Lord Lansdowne is still our Governor-General.

—The Regina *Leader* announces that Mr. Gilbert Pugsley has made arrangements which will enable him to carry on the building of the Regina, Long Lake & Saskatchewan railway in the spring.

—John W. James, the junior partner in the firm of Preece & James, of the Red Lion Brewery, left for parts unknown on Saturday last with about $600 of the funds of the firm.

—Mr. Alex. Phillips has leased a piece of his property on Blanchard street near Kane for a period of 5 years to a gentleman who intends erecting a building on the same to be used as a paint shop.

—An Ottawa dispatch says that Devose, the murderer, who is pronounced insane, will be removed from New Westminster to Beauport asylum, near Quebec.

—The salmon pack of B. C. for 1886 has been variously estimated by different Pacific coast journals. THE TIMES claims the first correct figures, which are 163,008 cases.

—Mr. R. T. Williams is now shipping to ninety of the leading hotels in British Columbia registers for the use and accommodation of their guests. They are well arranged, and reflect credit on Mr. Williams' ability and enterprise.

—In the article on Nanaimo in our New Year edition for Falously Lake read "Falousby" Lake; and in the last clause, referring to Mount Benson, read but "what" none of its sisters instead of that none of its sisters.

—Vancouver's new councillors were sworn in last Monday when the first meeting was also held. The council is composed of progressive men, and the year 1887 will no doubt mark wonderful improvements in the Terminal City.

—A Montreal telegram announces that the seventh ship engaged in the China and Japan tea trade left Yokohama on Nov. 27th and will be due at Port Moody early in January. Another vessel will be chartered as rapidly as possible.

—A correspondent writes us from Nanaimo on Monday last that the two feet of snow fall they had there had all disappeared; that it had rained for two or three days very heavily, causing the creeks and rivers to rise to a great height.

—More than 22,000,000 feet of lumber has been used in the construction of snow sheds on the Northern Pacific road. Seattle *Press*:—Will our contemporary kindly inform us where these snow sheds are located on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway?

—The school census recently taken of Seattle shows that there are 355 males and 435 females under the age of 5 years, over that age there are 1,111 males and 1,168 females, making a total of 3,069 school children. The girls are in the majority by 137. Sure to be some old maids in that barg should the present ratio in the sexes be maintained.

—The 200 foot span on the iron bridge of the Oregon Pacific draw bridge across the Willamette at Albany, has been placed in position, and found to work admirably. Two men are able to turn the "draw" in six minutes. This is the style of a swing Mr. Dunsmuir purposes placing in the Johnson street bridge across the harbor in this city.

—The snow has at last disappeared from New Westminster and the inhabitants are again felicitating themselves on the incomparable glories of their winter weather, although the granite boulders on the hillsides are actually melting with the all-pervading moisture, and mermaids are dispoting themselves daily on the streets of the city. A morning contemporary says it has rained at New Westminster for three weeks.

—A San Francisco despatch of the 3rd inst., states that another cut has been made in the price of tickets from that city to New York. A rate of $61 prevailed for a few days when the Canadian Pacific made a bid for the overland travel at $50 to New York for a first-class ticket, limited to 30 days. Such is the benefit conferred on the public through competition.

—Hundreds of copies of the New Year edition of THE TIMES were sold since Monday. To-day the edition exhausted. Twenty-five cents a copy in several instances was offered, but of no avail. All were gone. A considerable portion of the best of the matter will appear in the WEEKLY TIMES of next Friday, which will be an admirable paper, to send abroad. To avoid disappointment, get a copy early that day.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—Our contemporary of the Calgary *Tribune* is making rapid strides in the mountain base capital and the Northwest. The last weekly edition appeared under a new heading—neat and highly appropriate, being emblematic of the great ranching country in which it is published. The daily *Tribune* is one of the most valued of exchanges.

—Railroad men who have just returned from the Rockies say that about January there will be some terrible snow slides. An unusual quantity of snow has fallen already. The snow sheds which have been completed, however, will, it is believed, prevent the slides doing any injury to the track or impeding traffic.

—It will be news to Mr. Dunsmuir to learn that a double track is to be laid on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. We opine to the belief that double track railways in B. C. are an event in the far distant future. The rumor is going the rounds of the American press.

WHICH IS PREFERABLE.

The Winnipeg *Sun* in alluding to the announcement made by a Victoria journal that it was "getting out a holiday issue, the cover of which" nullke eastern Christmas holiday numbers, is not illustrative of ice and snow and cold, of fur and wraps," but is composed of a couple of views of local scenery and a pretty little girl, her apron filled with flowers, while underneath the title of the paper is a branch of lovely roses. Then follows a description of the contents, which have very appropriately been "got under cover," because in such a climate at this season of the year there would be very great danger of their being spoiled by the wet. The *Sun* adds that the Victoria journalist "has been wise in getting them in out of the rain." Our Winnipeg contemporary, however, forgot to state that at the time it wrote the above the ice on the Red river was over three feet thick and still increasing in thickness. Which then is the preferable country to live in?

KOOTENAY NEWS.

By a private letter received from Kootenay, which was eleven days in reaching Donald from Wild Horse Creek, we have the latest news from that distant portion of the province. In mining matters there is not much of special importance. On account of the small fall of snow in the mountains last winter, and the consequent lowness of the water during the summer, the result of the season's operations was not so good as in former years.

The people of the district are greatly inconvenienced by the infrequency of mail communication. The next mail will not arrive before the 15th or 20th of February. The people are now petitioning for an increase of the mail service, and as the country is so rapidly settling up and is destined to become one of the most important in the province, their request in this respect should meet with the favorable consideration of post office department.

WITH THANKS.

To our contemporaries of the *Colonist* and *Star* we are grateful for the friendly reference made to our New Year edition.

The Portland *Oregonian* referring to the statistics and information given in the New Year edition says: "The Victoria TIMES still places Victoria in the van of progressive cities, amounting to considerable over half a million of dollars. One is safe in stating that in no city of the population of Victoria on this continent has so much been expended in building as has in this during the last three years, aggregating for that time at least $1,500,000.

Vancouver *Morning News*: The New Year's number of the Victoria TIMES is a highly interesting and valuable publication. It contains more general information about this province than was ever before published in one volume and if largely circulated in the East it will be a good advertisement for the country.

IRREDEEMABLE MOSSBACKS.

The *Standard* of this morning tenders the following advice: "Electors go up to the po[illegible] day and vote NO! NO! to both by-l[illegible]" One of the by-laws is to authorize the city council to expend a maximum sum of $1,200 per annum in sustaining a free, or partially free, library. A proposition has been made to hand over to the city the valuable library of the Mechanics' Institute, and the only expense to the city would be that of maintenance. Our contemporary, in advising the electors to refuse this splendid offer, proves himself to be an irredeemable mossback, void of even a flickering spark of public spirit or philanthropy. The man who would refuse cheap reading to the masses, when the cost to himself is almost infinitesimal, should not be a newspaper publisher.

B. C. LUMBER ABROAD.

The *Canadian-American* of the 24th ult., says: Mr. Reginald Nuttall, of Victoria, B. C., who was lately in Chicago, and who along with Mr. J. FLee, commercial agent of the C. P. R., and Mr. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Chicago Lumbermen's Association, to take out a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wood and Hotchkiss, to British Columbia. The committee, now in British Columbia, have reported the purhase of 15,000 acres of timber in that province in behalf of the Lumberman's Association, and have sent a very flattering report regarding Mr. Nuttall's conduct of the enterprise. Very large shipments of red cedar from British Columbia to Eastern markets are now being made. Capitalists of New York are also following the lead taken by the Chicago Lumbermen's Association.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Mr. Wm. Hatst, a subscriber of the TIMES writes in regard to the weather in Nogales, Arizona Territory, as follows: On the 24th I put on my termompter at 8 o'clock a. m. which sailed for 28°; half past 8 a. m., 34°; at 10 a. m. 80°; half-past 10 85°; at 12 m. 88°; and at 1 o'clock p. m., 93°. Now, you can see what kind of a climate we have here. Winter and summer both in six hours. What do you think of that? I have been around the world once and a half, and have resided here two years, and I think this takes the cake. We never have any snow and although the changes are very sudden it is really pleasant here for this time of the year. If you have any who suffering with bronchites send them down here and their complaint will soon disappear.

Mr. Michael Deitt, the famous Irish patriot, was married in Oakland on the 31st ult. to Miss Mamie Yore of that city.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Edmonds *et al* vs. the C. P. R. The hearing of this case to-day before the Chief Justice was on application of the company to dissolve the injunction granted some time since by the Supreme Court. The case is of considerable interest to a large number of property owners along the line from Port Moody to Vancouver. It is in progress as we go to press. Mr. Pooley for the plaintiffs and Mr. Drake, Q. C., for the company.

Upon the conclusion of argument by counsel last night, Chief Justice Begbie gave his decision, dissolving the injunction restraining the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from constructing the line between Port Moody and English Bay, and also the injunction restraining the company from acquiring immediate possession of the land for right of way. The learned Chief Justice said the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, in an exactly similar case, forbade him from arriving at any other decision. He was of opinion, however, that a grievous wrong would thereby be inflicted upon the property owners, a fact which he deeply regretted. The effect of this judgment is to remove the embargo that had been placed upon the company's operations by private property owners, and the work of constructing the extension will no doubt now be prosecuted with such energy that its completion may be looked for in the course of a few weeks.

Sir Matthew Begbie, without calling on Mr. Drake, said:- Mr. Pooley had complained that he had not been heard by the Supreme Court, and he was sorry for him, but the case had been fully put and argued, and the decision was by four judges to one. He attached more importance to such a majority than if the court had been unanimous, as it means there had been discussion on the question, and it had not been adjudicated on carelessly. It was said the enjoiners would never have come here had they been offered more for their lands. That had nothing to do with the question before him which was, was the judgment of the Supreme Court to be carried out? The enjoiners would be paid for their lands. It was not a great question for them, but to the company, who if they have not the power by their charter are occupying lands to which they have no title. He had, on a former occasion, given his opinion against the company regretfully, considering the great interest this province had in the works being carried out, and it was not for him to say whether he held the same opinion now as then. The Supreme Court had revised his judgment and it was not for him to set himself up against it. Much had been said about former railways, English railways, and other matters. The question was did the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. empower them to build such branches as this to Vancouver and to expropriate land. The Supreme Court said it had, and he could not set his authority against it. The motion to have the lands delivered up carries on the 10th inst.

NANAIMO ELECTION.

Return of George Thompson by a Large Majority.

NANAIMO, Jan. 5.—The following are the returns of the vote polled on Monday last for a representative in the local house, in place of W. Raybould, deceased: George Thomson, 335; C. C. McKenzie, 109; C. C. Lewis, 52. Mr. Thomson was to-day declared elected by the returning officer.

NOT A MISSOURIAN.

A few days since an item was copied into THE TIMES from the London, Ont., *Free Press* referring to samples of wheat being exhibited in that city by William Saul of Clinton, who was then on a visit to that part of the Dominion. By some oversight it was stated that Mr. Saul was a Missourian. Mr. Saul repudiates the nativity THE TIMES wishes to give him. He is a Canadian and a native of the Township of West Nissouri, in the County of Middlesex. We learn further that the samples of wheat referred to were grown on the following ranches. The first, and best, yielding 80 per cent of flour was grown near the 100-mile post, Yale Road, by Mr. Joseph Beddard. This is a new variety and the finest variety of spring wheat ever seen in that section of the country or almost anywhere else. Another of the samples was grown by Thos. Cole, Lillooet road, and the third sample by William Saul, at the Round Mound Ranch, near Clinton. Mr. Beddard started his seed a few years ago from a few grains sent him from the office of the *Rural New Yorker*, under the name of the black-bearded centennial. It came as fall wheat, but the snow fall not being sufficient to protect it he concluded to try spring sowing, which has proved a decided success. Mr. P. Dunlevey, Soda Creek, got 100 pounds last fall of this grain to give it a trial, the result of which will be made known after next harvest.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The record of the Baptist church for the past year is very encouraging. Thirty-eight members were added to the congregation and only one dismissed, making the present membership ninety-eight. For missionary and charitable purposes the sum of $534.55 was expended. Under the ministrations of the earnest and indefatigable pastor, Rev. W. Bates, the church is certain to attain a position of still higher usefulness before the close of the present year.

MASONIC.

The installation of the officers of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, A. F., and A. M., will take place in the Masonic temple to-morrow (Thursday) evening. M. W., Bro. William Dalby, G. M., assisted by V. W., Bro. A. R. Milne and other officers of Grand Lodge will take part in the installation ceremonies. It is understood that a large representation of the brethern of the mystic tie resident in the city will be present. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to be present.

W. T. TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The *Post-Intelligencer* give the taxable property in Washington Territory as found by the County Assessors in 1886 to be in the aggregate amount of $50,683,896. In 1880 all the property in the State of Florida was assessed at $29,471,279; in the State of Nevada at $29,564,675; in the State of Colorado at $43,072,648, and in the State of Oregon at $46,422,817. And yet many people think Washington incapable of sustaining the burden of Statehood.

CORRECTION.

The contract for the new engine and boiler for the Teaser has been awarded to Thos. Cowan, of the Novelty Iron Works, and not to Wilson Bros., as mentioned yesterday. Mr. Nickolas will superintend its construction.

THE CALEDONIAN CONCERT.

Broughton street hall was crowded last night with a fashionable audience on the occasion of the first concert given this season by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society. Captain John Irving, President, presided as master of ceremonies, assisted by Ex-Presidents Allan and Boyd. The entertainment was a splendid one and the several musical contributions—especially those of Professor Bohrer—elicited unbounded applause. Mr. Gore distinguished himself in a violin solo, as also did Mr. Cameron on the concertina. The songs of Mr. Nicholas and Miss Hartnagle were excellently rendered and called out a storm of applause. The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.

Song "O a' the airts,".....Mr. Thom
Ballad "Ye better like a wee"...Miss Robertson
Violin solo with piano accompaniment, Mr. Gore
Song .....Mr. McArthur
Ballad, "Jessie's Dream,".....Miss O'Neil
Sword dance, Gillie Callum.....Miss McDonald
Selections on English concertina, D. S. Cameron

PART SECOND.

Overture, "Suite," Bach.....Herr B. Bohrer
Song, "Heart Bowed Down,".....Mr. Nicholas
Highland Fling, violin accompaniment, Miss Shaw
Ballad, "My Nannie's Awa,".....Miss Russell
Song & "Meeting and Parting,".....Miss Hartnagle
Song .....Mr. Jas. Russell
Song "Killarney,".....Mrs. Bowie
Song.....Mr. Offerhaus
"Auld Lang Syne."

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM.

Contributions to the Provincial Museum for the month ending 31st Dec., were made as follows: Victoria—Geo. Forbes Vernon, skin of female Caribou; Alex. Anderson, collection of 270 B. C. moths; M. W. T. Drake, tooth of mastodon; Albert Maynard, one wolverine; Mrs. John Miles, collection of minerals from Queen Charlotte Island; Chas. Pardoe, specimens of stones from North Thompson river; W. H. Smith, specimen of Hidah carving in slate; Mrs. R. Maynard, framed photograph; F. Steele, two alligator fish; West Huson, ore from Knight's Inlet; P. Steele, jun., one spider crab; Geo. Beckingham, one petrified fish; Geo. Kenny, specimen of mica from Omineca river. Victoria District—John W. Tolmie, one great horned owl. Ladner's Landing—Thos. McNeely, three Bohemian waxwings. New Westminster—Thos. Monatt, one jar sharks eggs in alcohol, one jar dogfish eggs, one glass tube of eggs of spring salmon, showing young, shells of rock oysters from Queen Charlotte Islands, one Indian made halibut line and hook; A. Peele, one pipe fish, one alligator fish. Somenos Station—James Keir, one white-headed eagle, young specimen.

THE REWARD OF TRUE MERIT.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

FEEDING STATIONS.

The item in yesterday's TIMES in reference to feeding and watering stations along the line of the C. P. R. from Calgary to the coast has elicited the information that shippers are to be at once accommodated in this respect, and by the middle of March such stations will be ready for the live stock traffic. Large yards are being constructed at Calgary; another is already in full blast at Maple Creek. New ones will be erected at Donald, Kamloops and at some other intervening point between the mainland capital and the coast. These yards will be of great convenience to shippers and dealers in the interior, as well as to our local butchers, who will be importing cattle from as far east as Calgary. Since the opening of the line over 200 train loads of cattle have passed Donald to Calgary and other eastern points, from the British Columbia ranches in the upper country.

A GREAT COMPANY.

The Winston Pyke Opera Company which will appear at the Victoria next week under the management of Mr. J. P. Howe, is the most complete and largest opera company that has yet appeared in Victoria. It has three recognized prima donnas, Miss Jennie Winston, Miss Louise Manfred and Miss Talula Evans with a chorus of over twenty artists. The entire company numbers forty persons. The repertoire of the company is a good one embracing among others Prince Methusalem, Boccaccio, Oath of Love, Queen's Lace Handkerchief and Mikado. The two weeks' engagement just completed by the company at the Newmarket theatre, Portland, was the most successful one ever played in that city. A like measure of success without a doubt awaits them here.

COLD WEATHER.

A correspondent writing from Ashcroft on the 26th ult., states that the weather was very cold there that morning, the thermometer ranging as low as 19 degrees below zero.

Christmas day at Ashcroft was a very quiet one, owing to the cold weather. Two well known citizens rather than take shelter in the stables of the B. C. Express Company, alleging as their reason for declining to do so, the presence of the stable man, remained out in the cold all night. To maintain life, and keep off Jack Frost they kept up a regular walking beat, which was found to be well packed in the morning. During the night the couple covered a good many miles in the distance traced by them. They appeared to be none the worse for their night's hardship in the morning.

ODD FELLOWS INSTALLATION.

The officers of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, were installed on Wednesday night by Grand Warden Meldram as follows: Noble Grand, A Henderson; Vice Grand, Peter Dempster; R Sec, R W Fawcett; Per Sec, Richard James; Treasurer, G H Maynard; Warden, W Hick; Conductor, R P McLennan; Outside Guard, W H Huxtable; Inside Guard, Jas Davies; R S N G, Michael McCahill; L S N G, M G Blanchard; R S V G, E A Bates; L S V G, W Sommerville; R S S, Michael Baker; L S S, Fred Norris; Organist, Prof Palmer. After adjournment the officers and members enjoyed a sumptuous repast at the New England bakery.

CASSIAR EXPRESS.

An express will be despatched to Cassiar by the S. S. Idaho leaving here about Tuesday or Wednesday next.

OUR PROVINCE ABROAD

The Exhibit Car of the C. P. R. in New England.

What is Thought of the British Columbia Productions.

Says the Montreal *Colonist*, it is a common thing to hear British Columbians described as wanting in enterprise and as being antiquated in their methods. Those who have been educated to hold such opinions of our brethren of the Pacific coast would have such ideas very much disturbed by visiting the

BRITISH COLUMBIAN EXHIBIT

which is now being shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in New England. The newspapers of New England are loud in their praises of this exhibit. The *Democrat* of Plymouth, Mass., says: "It is very much the best agricultural exhibit we ever saw." This is pretty strong testimony as coming from a Massachusetts Yankee. We cannot name all the exhibitors although everyone deserves special mention, because many of the specimens arrived without the sender's name attached; whether it had been rubbed off or never put on we cannot say, but it is a great pity for amongst these are some of

THE FINEST SPECIMENS.

We saw a sample of spring wheat grown by Mr. A. B. Knox, Okanagan, very bright in color and very plump and large, which was pronounced at the Toronto and Sherbrooke exhibitions to be some of the finest looking wheat shown. Mr. Reece sent what was perhaps the best wheat where all was so good. To describe the apples, pears, vegetables, &c., the only adjective we can use is colossal. Golden Russets, Baldwins, Northern Spies and 20oz. pippins grown by S. W. Kirkland, of Ladner's Landing; Russets by Mrs. Evans, of Chilliwhack; Desert apples by Wm. Dowlehan; Gloria Mundi, Gravensteins, Northern Spies, and Dutch Magnolias by A. C. Wells. White oats from Chilliwhack. Enormous beets, carrots, 20oz. pears, mammoth potatoes, some weighing 41 lbs., very fine Indian corn and well cured specimens of bunch grass, sender unknown, are among the exhibits. There was also

A BOX OF MINERALS

from Illecillewaet. The specimens are very rich and lead one to suppose that money could be profitably invested in Mr. D. W. Corbin's neighborhood. Mr. Corbin sent these minerals. A small box of quartz from the Quesnelle Mining Co., sent by Jas. Reid, of Quesnelle, is most attractive and has been pronounced by judges to be of a very profitable kind, being very soft. It is gold and silver bearing quartz and comes from Hixon Creek, sixty feet from the surface. All these fruits, vegetables and minerals were exhibited at the exhibitions of Toronto and Sherbrooke, and they are now visiting in the C. P. R. Exhibition Car all the

NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.

The enterprise shown by the worthy farmers and miners in sending their products so great a distance is commendable and will have as a sure result the bringing to their fertile valleys a number of the very best class of settlers, both from the eastern provinces of Canada and from the New England States. We wish we had space to quote more of the comments of the New England newspapers. Suffice it to say that none but the most favorable opinions were expressed concerning the exhibits from British Columbia.

KOOTENAY.

Trouble Brewing for the White Settlers—Duty of the Government.

The Indian question at present is engaging the attention of most of the settlers in Kootenay District, and when the matter is enquired into there does seem to be some grounds for apprehension, judging from the behaviour of the Indians themselves and the way they have been treated lately. The trouble began by Mr. James Baker ordering the Indians to keep their stock off the crown lands in the vicinity of his property, where in the time of Mr. John Galbraith they had been allowed full liberty to run stock as they pleased. Of course they could not understand why Mr. Baker should have more right to the crown lands than they themselves, and in consequence

RESENTED HIS CLAIM

to the sole right of this range and kept their stock on the disputed lands in defiance of all his efforts. Then again Mr. Baker, wishing to obtain possession of some land adjoining his property, owned to all intents and purposes by Isidore, the chief of the Kootenay's, and which had been fenced in and lived on by his father before him without any objections having been made by Mr. John Galbraith, the former owner of the Baker property, discovered that Isidore had no legal right to the land in consequence of his not coming forward and making application for it at the time. Mr. O'Reilly was in here settling the boundaries of Indian reserves; therefore Mr. Baker takes the necessary steps and applies for the right to purchase said land, in spite of the fact that this Indian had a moral right to the land through some years of cultivation and possession. On making the survey Isidore objected and

PULLED UP SOME OF THE STAKES,

which I think was quite excusable on his part, as any man would do the same under similar circumstances. Of course by this time the Indians had their backs up, and the consequence was when Dr. Powell and Mr. Vowell came down for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the Reserves they demanded a good deal more than they would otherwise have done; in fact they asked for so much that it was a matter of impossibility to settle with them to their satisfaction. Late this fall Isidore went down to Flathead Lake, in Montana, to hold a council with the Indians of that section. He returned only a short time ago, but of course has not divulged his plans, although some of the Indians in the tribe have been hinting at what a big time they will have in the spring, and that they intend ordering all the white men out of the country, consequently owners of cattle in the district

FEEL RATHER UNEASY

concerning their stock and devoutly wish that the government would either take some steps towards protecting their property, or else settle with the Indians amicably, for if this state of things go on the younger men of the tribe, aided and abetted by Indians across the border, who are only too ready to take a hand in anything of the sort, may make raids and run off stock. As the settlers in the country are scattered over a large area they would have no means of defence if any band of Indians should take it into their heads to be troublesome. S. P.

Kootenay District, Dec. 18, 1886.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

What is Thought of B. C. Timber Limits Abroad.

Mr. W. J. Sutton, of the Cowichan Saw Mills, writes THE TIMES that the cutting capacity of his mill is 40,000 feet per day of eleven hours. Employment is given to sixty men around the mill and in the logging camps. The mill is a very substantially built one, while the machinery is of the latest and most approved description, and very complete in every particular. During the past few months arrangements have been made to extend the business and cutting capacity of the concern with the view of entering more largely into the export trade. The company have extensive limits on Cowichan Lake. Preparations are now in progress to take out a large supply of logs for the incoming season. Mr. Sutton considers the outlook for the lumber trade as exceedingly encouraging.

We observe from Singleton & Dun's lumber circular, dated Glasgow, 14th Dec., that a better feeling prevails in the British markets. Several contracts for wooden ships have been let on the Clyde recently. It is confidently expected that prices will harden materially now that the holidays are over and that all lines in this trade will continue to improve. As pointed out in these columns some days since the timber limits of this province are being rapidly utilized, a fact that is not looked upon with much satisfaction in British Columbia or abroad. The Northwestern *Lumberman* in a recent issue, referring to the subject says: "Pacific Coast mill men and lumber exporters must look out for competition from their northern neighbors across the national boundary. An important part of the lumber trade of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory mill men has been their exports of lumber. This trade has not been, on the average, very profitable, but it has been an outlet for surplus stocks, and prevented a demoralising over-supply at home. The exports to the Australasian British Colonies have been especially important, and have largely increased with recent years. But coincident with this increase has been the growth of the saw-mill industry of British Columbia, and that province has already shown itself no mean competitor. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the consequent awakening enterprise all along its line, will be particularly potent at its western terminus. The magnificent timber resources of British Columbia will be opened up rapidly, and will supply not only the lumber demand of the prairie regions to the east, but will be available for export. Other things being equal, it is to be expected that Australia will give the preference in making purchases to the products of a country to which it is politically allied. Moreover, the movement in Australia to bar out American lumber, in favor of that from New Zealand, by an almost prohibitory tariff, will not be brought to bear against the timber of British Columbia. Pacific coast operators should be awake to the situation. They may not be able to prevent the substitution of the northern product for their own, but there is yet time for them to largely occupy British Columbia if the field should seem a desirable one."

THE BY-LAWS.

We were enabled last night to lay the result of the voting on the Market and Library By-laws before a portion of our readers, and reproduce the figures to day for the benefit of subscribers whose papers were printed before the result was known.

PUBLIC MARKET.

	FOR	AGAINST
Johnson Street Ward	44	118
Yates Street Ward	19	74
James Bay Ward	41	103
	104	295

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

	FOR	AGAINST
Johnson Street Ward	73	90
Yates Street Ward	42	54
James Bay Ward	76	74
	191	218

Both by-laws were defeated—the Market by 191 majority and the Library by 27. The fate of the latter is greatly to be deplored. There should not have been one dissenting voice in the city, and we believe the opposition would have been very trifling but for the Market By-law, which from the first was unpopular. The electors did not take the trouble to discriminate between a doubtful expenditure of $25,000 and a merely nominal annual expenditure for the maintenance of a library which was tendered to the city free. We believe the defeat of the Library by-law is not in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the ratepayers, and that it should again, at the earliest opportunity, be put before the electors on its own merits. If then defeated, let the books be carted to an auction room and slaughtered, or, what would be a more fitting fate still, they might be piled up in a column on the street and burned, the legend "Ignorance enlightening Victoria" having first been nailed to the top by the public-spirted (!) ignoramus who led the opposition.

SALE OF JEWELRY.

Mr. Joshua Davies conducted the sale of jewelry, seized by Officer Hunter, of the customs several months ago, with signal success to-day at his rooms on Wharf street. A pair of diamond earrings brought $160, a diamond broach $100, watches from $3 to $70, gold watch chains $15 to $23, etc. Bidding was spirited and a handsome sum was realized for the government.

THE ROSENFELD.

Capt. Jagers, with a party and wrecking appliances, went north this morning with the view of making another effort to get the Rosenfeld afloat. It has been noticed that her position is shifted within the last few days, her stern being now under water. She has about 1,500 tons of coal in her hold. An effort will be made to still further lighten her.

THE YOSEMITE.

The Yosemite's new shaft will be put in by Mr. D. C. Nicholas, who has also the superintendency of construction of the new engine and boilers for the Teaser. The Yosemite will be ready in about two weeks and the fleetest of our steamers as of old.

DEATH OF JUSTICE FOURNIER.

Hon. Judge Fournier of the Supreme Court of Canada died in Montreal on the 21 inst., from the effects of a cold contracted at Judge Ramsay's funeral. The deceased was appointed by the Mackenzie government as one of the Supreme Court Judges on the formation of that Court. He was a member of the Cabinet at the time of his appointment.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS

In San Francisco Last Night—Dynamiters at Work.

They Place Explosives under the Cable Tracks—The Result.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—At a late hour last night the residents in the vicinity of 9th and Harrison streets were startled by a terrific explosion. Most of them had retired, and being awakened from their sleep, ran out in the street in their night clothing. The first impression created was that an earthquake had shaken down many buildings. An investigation, however, disclosed that a dynamite cartridge had been placed in the cable trap on Larkin street, below the street railway, and which exploded. Rocks on either side of the street were found to be loosened and the masonry badly shattered. The pulleys upon which the cable runs were also broken and the foundation tunnel cracked. Window panes in the vicinity rattled violently at the time of the explosion, and in many cases were shattered. In a saloon two blocks away a lighted lamp was thrown to the floor and nearly caused a conflagration. The iron plates of the man hole of the track were found two hundred feet away, to which distance they were hurled. A lady living in the neighborhood said that a few minutes before the explosion she saw two men go to the trap; one of them lifted the trap, whilst the other took a package from his pocket and applied a match to it and lowered it into the cable road. The men then secreted themselves. The explosion followed. Witness saw pieces of the cable and machinery flying in all directions. Many of the awakened women and children were so terrified with fright that they went to the home of friends to spend the night, fearful if they should remain in their homes another explosion might occur and shatter their homes.

Chief of Police Crowley, who was seen this morning stated that detectives had been sent out to work up the case, but had not as yet obtained any clue as to the perpetrators. The chief has a dozen police in the vicinity. The roads must be protected he said, and I will give them all the men I can spare.

No other trouble occurred to-day and the roads are all running as usual.

American Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Tiffin special reports that a diversity of opinion exists regarding the real cause of the accident. Reports agree that there was carelessness on the part of the railroad employes, but whether the blame should be attached to the freight or the passenger crew is a matter of conjecture. A thorough investigation will be made. The Coroner has taken charge of the dead. The correspondent gives 17 as the number who were killed, and says that out of 15 passengers in the smoker not one escaped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The civil service rule has been approved by the President.

The Secretary of State has dispatches from Frederick Raint, U. S. Consul General at Berlin, setting forth the annoyances to which the U. S. citizens visiting Europe and especially those to Germany subject themselves to by neglecting to procure pass ports before leaving this country.

Secretary Lamar was married this morning to Mrs. Holt, of Macon, Ga. After the wedding the Secretary and bride will spend the evening with Governor Gordon and to-morrow morning will leave for Oxford, Miss., to visit relatives of the Secretary and then go to Washington.

The papers transmitted to the Senate to-day were three reports from the Secretary of War in response to resolutions of inquiry as the charge of engineers on improvements at the mouth of the Columbia River. Also various memorials of public bodies in favor of the passage of the Interstate Commerce Bill.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—A man dressed in a dark suit of clothes committed suicide here this afternoon by jumping from the railway of the suspension bridge into the rapids of Niagara river, a distance of 195 feet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Colonel Julius McAllister, who up to three months ago had command of the Benicia Arsenal California, died yesterday in this city of kidney trouble.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—There was another slight shock of earthquake at Summerville this morning. All quiet at Charleston.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Both branches of the Legislature assembled to-day. Jas. W. Husted, Republican, was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 6.—The natural gas explosion at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed the new Andrews' block and four other buildings. Thos. Brannigan, aged 19 years was cremated. Several others are reported missing. The Baptist Church also is in ruins. The loss will be over $100,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the directors of the Academy of Music yesterday it was decided to sell the building at auction as soon as the details can be arranged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—At 11 to-night the family of John Roach issued the following bulletin to the Associated Press: "Mr. Roach is gradually growing weaker. It is thought the change has been very slight to-day. No sudden change is anticipated or probable to-night.

Live Stock Shipments.

The Calgary *Tribune* states that gentlemen who have been bringing cattle through the mountains from B. C., since the cold weather set in, have been seriously delayed in getting their shipments through by reason of the snow. They think that the railway should provide at convenient places accommodation for unloading and feeding. The shippers would be prepared to pay for the feed used, if it were stored at, say, Donald, or some other convenient place. In the absence of this they are compelled to put on an extra car to carry feed, which adds enormously to the cost of the shipment, yet they would be inclined to do this rather than take the risk of their stock dying on the route." The suggestion of the *Tribune* is a practical one. In the east the Grand Trunk railway between Chicago and the seaboard has several feeding and watering stations. Now that attention has been called to the matter no doubt the C. P. R. management will rectify the trouble.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed for it, and the effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 8, 1886.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Sir E. J. Reed in the current number of *Harper's Monthly* contributes an article on the navy of France, which is timely, now that the great nations of Europe are busily arming for an impending imminent coming conflict. The article refers to the high standard of speed set by Secy. Whitney for the United States navy, since this standard has already been reached by French vessels. For example, the unarmored steel cruisers Tage and Cecile, the former of over 7,000 tons displacement and the latter of nearly 6,000, are to steam nineteen knots an hour, or a knot faster than any armed vessel in the British navy, except the torpedo craft. Their engines are to reach about 10,000 indicated horse power. The Sfax, of 4,420 tons, launched two years ago, has 7,500 indicated horse power and 16½ knots speed. Two other vessels, the Duquesne and the Tourville, which lack protective steel decks, have attained nearly 17 knots. The Duguay-Trouin, of 3,300 tons displacement, steams about 16 knots. The French, too, have their fast despatch vessels, of the sort which the Dolphin was supposed to furnish in our navy. Only, in place of the latter's 14 knots, the Milan, a vessel of 1,540 tons, steams 18 knots, while the Surcouf and the Forbin, of 1,850 tons, now under construction, are to steam 19½.

Still another set of French vessels are four torpedo cruisers of 1,280 tons and 17 knots speed, carrying 4-inch guns, and eight torpedo despatch vessels, each of 320 tons, and designed to steam 18 knots, carrying machine guns only. These two classes of vessels are not yet represented by anything in our navy, although the provisions for the dynamite-gun cruiser calls for a very high rate of speed. Sir E. J. Reed says that the Bombe, the first of the French torpedo despatch vessels competed, has given no less than 19½ knots on the measured mile, having 1,800 horse power to her 320 tons. Besides all these vessels the French have 128 torpedo boats, ranging in length from 70 feet to 114, and in speed from 17 knots to 22. Of these 68 were finished up to last autumn.

It need hardly be said that the ironclads of the French navy are to Sir E. J. Reed the most interesting portion of it, as no doubt they are the most important. The advance gained over the days of La Gloire, the forerunner of armored frigates, has been very great. The object then was to plate the whole of the ship's hull out of water, and for some distance also below the water line. But when heavier guns began to be made, capable of ridding the comparatively thin armor, which was all that could then be carried, there was a change to the present practice of concentrating thicker armor at the vital parts of the ship in the centre, protecting the steam machinery, magazines, and battery, while leaving the bow and stern unarmored. Sir E. J. Reed, however, protests against driving his citadel system to extremes, as in the Inflexible and the Italian Duilio and Dandolo, by leaving so much of the ends exposed as to subject a vessel to being sunk or capsized by hostile shot pouring into her unarmoured portions:

"It seems not improbable that the dangerous system of exposing two-thirds of the ship's length to destruction from all kinds and every kind of naval guns, even the smallest, which prevailed in the British navy for more than twelve years, and which has now happily been superseded in the powerful new ships Nile and Trafalgar, obtained but little more than momentary approval in France, and is likely to have led to the condemnation of the only ships in which it was attempted—a result which is creditable alike to French science and to French sagacity."

In the new Italian vessels this danger has been avoided, and in the Nile and Trafalgar only about sixty feet at each end is without armor. The great distinction between many of the English ironclads and the French, as represented by Sir E. J. Reed, is that while the latter have a nearly complete armor belt, the former have it only amidships. Hence, in comparing eleven modern English ironclads with eleven French the latter, aggregating 106,225 tons, are classed by him as armored, while the former, aggregating 105,750, are classed as having 51,570 tons armored and 54,180 unarmored. But the Nile and Trafalgar are not in the list.

The French vessels have a great "tumble home" above water, except at the thickly armored central battery, which by its projection gives a fire directly ahead and astern past the inwardly inclined sides, or else they have elevated towers, giving the same fire ahead and astern from guns *en barbette*. The French had built twenty or more armored vessels before reaching the modern classes of really powerful ships, which began with the Foudroyant, 9,500 tons; Devastation, 9,900; Redoubtable, 9,030, and Admiral Duperre, 10,300:

"The Redoubtable has armor of more than 14 inches in thickness upon her belt, and of 9½ inches upon her central battery. She carries eight 25-ton guns—four in her central battery, two in barbette half towers, and two on revolving platforms at the bow and stern respectively. She also carries eight light 5½-inch guns. This ship generally resembles her successors, the Devastation and the Foudroyant (by the same designer), in so far that her batteries fire past sides, with great tumble home. The Redoubtable is a full-rigged ship, and nevertheless steams 14½ knots per hour.'

The Amiral Duperre has a complete belt of armor, 22 inches thick at the centre and tapering to 10 inches at the extremities. A drawback is a lack of suitable protection for her guns. The Amiral Baudin and Formidable, of 11,200 tons displacement and 15 knots speed, mount each three 75-ton guns in their towers. The Neptune, Hoche, Magenta, and Marceau, of 10,480 tons each and 14 knots speed, have nearly 18 inches of armor and carry four 52-ton guns each. Mention must be made also of the Colbert, Indomptable, Requin, and Terrible, of 7,200 tons, 14 knots each, the three latter having 19½ inches of armor and two 75-ton guns. The Furieux and Tonnant are also large ironclads, while to the sixteen thus mentioned by name eleven other efficient armored vessels of 7,000 tons and upward could be added. The French navy further includes thirteen armored cruisers, nine completed coast guard ironclads, and eight armored gunboats. The impression left by Sir E. J. Reed's paper is that the French navy is exceedingly advanced in fast despatch vessels, torpedo boats, and unarmored cruisers, and that the best of its line-of-battle armored ships have a very successful combination of armor, speed, and battery power.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is reported that the Toronto *Mail* will change hands soon and become a Conservative organ.

It is understood the Manitoba Government still have some intention of offering the Speakership of the next Legislature to Mr. David Glass.

Political circles have been agitated to-day over a rumor that Lieut. Governor Masson was to resign office, and that his successor would be the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. It is alleged that a meeting, at which were present the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Sir Hector Langevin, and Hon. Mr. Taillon, was held yesterday afternoon, when the above mentioned move was decided upon.

Even the much vaunted climate of England has had its mildness disturbed by a storm of unusual severity, harder to bear than a Canadian storm, because unprepared for and unendurable to the people. The advantage of our climate is that we know what to expect, and it must be confessed, expectations are not often disappointed.

When the Manitoba elections were in progress the Winnipeg *Manitoban* could not urge too strongly the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald was practically on trial here, and that it was impossible to dissociate Dominion and provincial politics. Now it comforts its readers with the assurance that Mowat's victory in Ontario is meaningless as regards the contest for the Dominion house. All of which goes to show that it makes considerable difference whose ox is gored.

The Liberals at present are indulging in considerable crow. They point to Mr. Mowat's victories over Sir John Macdonald and his cabinet in the Escheats case; the Insurance bill; the Rivers and Streams bill cases; the License Act; the Boundary award; the Timber case before the Chancellor and the Court of Appeal and lost, and the most important of all the overwhelming verdict rendered in Mr. Mowat's favor by close upon half the population of the Dominion in the Ontario elections last week.

UNNECESSARILY ALARMED.

Our friends across the Sound are becoming alarmed at the arrival at Esquimalt of a few cannon of heavy calibre. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* is the most recent "scare" we find. In this morning's issue it says: "Those who oppose expenditures for the construction of proper coast defenses for the American sea board and ridicule the idea that such a precaution is necessary, should ponder carefully over the announcement that the British government is about to ship twelve 80-ton guns to Victoria to be used in the defenses of that city. The British government is not in the habit of shipping 80-ton guns half way around the world without a reason for doing so. If those guns are sent to Victoria, it may be taken for granted that a necessity for them exists, and that those who send them expect at some time or other to find them very useful. Victoria is as advantageously situated to secure immunity from naval attack as is San Francisco, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland or any other of the cities of the defenseless seaboard of the United States. The value of the property which these guns are to protect is not to be compared with the uncounted millions which lie upon the American coasts subject to destruction at the hands of any who may choose to destroy it. While the British government is making a proper effort to protect the comparatively small amount of property at Victoria, the American government makes no effort to provide adequate defenses for any one of its hundred seaboard cities. There is little room for doubt which of the two governments is truly prudent and economical and which is reckless and faithless to the people to whom it owes protection. An appropriation of a hundred million dollars from our overburdened treasury would no more than meet the demand of the people for adequate coast defences. The expenditure of such a sum for such a purpose would be the wisest economy. Continued neglect to expend it may at any time cost us more dearly than good Americans would care to contemplate."

Three at a Birth.

On Sunday morning the 26th Dec., says the Seattle *Press*, the wife of D. H. Ingold, of Snohomish, gave birth to three children—all girls. Their aggregate weight was 9 pounds. Two of them are still living, with fair prospects for the future. One was born with a natural ligature drawn tightly around its arm, just below the shoulder joint, almost completely stopping the circulation, and causing the wasting away of the fingers and the general appearance that would result from an ordinary ligature. It may become necessary to remove the arm. The children are otherwise perfect. The mother is doing well.

PUGET SOUND COAL.

The shipment of coal from the Puget Sound mines for the past year were as follows:

Mines.	Tons.
Newcastle	72,326
Franklin	16,544
Cedar River	17,031
Black Diamond	69,130
Carbonado	112,302
South Prairie	39,021
Wilkeson	265
Total tons	328,249

The total exports of black diamonds from Seattle for the 16 years ending 31st of last December was 1,766,163 tons. The total consumption for King County alone is 20,000 tons. The total output for King County has been over 2,000,000 tons, that from the other counties above 700,000 tons.

The Christmas number of the Montreal *Star* was printed and engraved in New York. The proprietor of the *Star* had arranged with the collector of customs for its free entry as educational matter, but the customs agent asked them to pay a duty of thirty per cent. on the importation and the matter has been referred to Ottawa.

PANTOMIME SONGS.

"ARTISTS" MAKING READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN LONDON.

Good Songs in Abundance and at Low Figures—Successes in the Music Halls. Wide Differences in the Public Taste. Political Verses.

The pantomime "artists" are already giving to the songs they mean to sing that attention which outsiders might fancy is only bestowed on their dresses. As a matter of fact, the dresses, and even the dances, have now become subjects of secondary consideration. The chief engagements for the coming season are "signed" by this time; where there is an important vacancy it is owing to some person engaged having "disappointed." Many lessees engage their complete pantomime company early in the summer, and their stars the Christmas before. It is common for the manager to make a round of the principal provincial theatres during one pantomime season in hope of getting a "good thing" for the next. As a rule, the comedian who has the most "fetching" topical songs is most worth looking after; this holding even when she plays the lady. One song that takes the popular ear brings more money to the manager than a £50 transformation scene; and it is not so much the song that takes as the way it is sung, the singer who "scores" in one pantomime will probably repeat his success in another.

As a profession the writing of pantomime songs would not pay. The competition is so keen that popular singers need not give an order for a new song; they may go to bed any night in confidence that a song from someone is sure to be delivered with their letters in the morning. Thus the singer is pretty certain to get something that will suit him sooner or later; and, of course, songs sent for approval are very cheap. Full rights can easily be got for a guinea, or even for less.

SUCCESSFUL SONGS.

On the other hand, there are well known "shops" for the supply of the article, and the singer is measured for it, so to speak. The poet has to write to his customer's voice, to be "patriotic," or "topical," or "sentimental," according to instructions. In most cases he is both writer and composer; but songs sent on "approval" are generally without music. Five pounds is a good price for a song, even when it is ordered of a well-known writer; but once produce a popular pantomime song and the music halls will find you plenty of employment. The most successful pantomime song of recent years is a music hall ditty, in which the principal boy says to the principal girl: "Ducky darling, ducky darling, I love you." That song overran the pantomimes all over the country for a year. It is dead enough now; but the composer made a name by it, and will doubtless profit thereby for the next decade. A well-known dramatist has had some great successes with pantomime songs, such as "Wut, wut, wut," which also was first heard in the music halls.

The common impression is that the writer of the pantomime writes the songs as well, or at least arranges with the manager what songs are to be introduced at certain points. He has nothing to do with it. The leading performers are entitled to introduce their own songs and dances, and that is why two songs very like each other are often sung in the same pantomime. If the local town council has been having a squabble the fact of the low comedian's introducing it into his song does not prevent the principal boy's introducing it into his. It has been said that the actor who makes himself a name in one pantomime can generally keep up his reputation. There are, nevertheless, comedians of one song, as managers occasionally learn to their cost. The comedian's attachment to a song that has made him popular during the pantomime season is often remarkable. His hope is to be allowed to sing it, with new words, perhaps, in next year's pantomime, and the manager's remonstrance that "it is old now" has no effect. It may be old, but "it goes down."

THE PUBLIC TASTE.

A comic singer whom accident makes the sole proprietor of a popular song likes to keep it to himself. He is, as a rule, a music hall singer except at pantomime times, and when his song becomes talked about it is to his advantage that it should be coupled with his name. However, the imitations that at once spring up are so like that this exclusiveness does not always pay, and so he may dispose of his rights to one or sixty or fifty other singers, and thus the same song is sung in the same way in twenty pantomimes. It does not, however, take equally well in each, and the fault is not necessarily the singer's. Just as a song may be redemanded two or three times on one night and fall quite flat the next in the same theatre, so the public taste in one town differs from the public taste in another. Players who have been long on the "road" know, or at least plume themselves on knowing, how to adapt themselves to the tastes of different places.

A comedian now on tour with a burlesque company does a recitative song that takes immensely in some towns, while in others it is so little appreciated as to make him feel abashed. It contains the information that when he sang that song in California the audience flung sovereigns at him. He repeats this in so pointed a way that his hearers can hardly fail to see what he means. Sometimes they rise to his meaning at once, and pit and gallery pelt him with pence. Unless they do this there is no point in the lines that follow. When the audience is slow to assist him with his "business," coins are flung from the wings just to give them a start, but the hint is not always taken. Political songs succeed and fail in the same way. Some audiences are so taken by them that they insist on having them over again from beginning to end. Other audiences resent the introduction of politics with hisses and shouts of "No politics!" On the whole, the safest hit in a pantomime is the topical song that is all about the election of the board of guardians, or the town band, or the disappearance of the grocer round the corner, or the way in which the streets are lit. That appeals to gallery and dress circle alike (stalls are not common in the provinces) and as soon as the comedian arrives in the town for rehearsals he sets to work to acquire the local gossip.—St. James Gazette.

Untrustworthiness of History.

In a recent paper on Lord Timothy Dexter, Mr. William Cleaves Todd, of Newburyport, disposes of the tales of Dexter's sending warming pans and English Bibles to the West Indies. In illustration of the untrustworthiness of history, Mr. Todd cites Professor J. D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., whose grandfather, an eye witness, often told him, in regard to Ethan Allen's "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental congress," that what the surprised commander at Ticonderoga actually heard was: "Come out of here, you d—d old rat." This matches Taylor's reply to Santa Anna: "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," translated by a skillful aide-de-camp from the vernacular: "Tell him to go to h—l."—The Argonaut.

The Terrace of the Capitol.

Work on the marble terrace around the Washington Capitol is steadily going forward, but it will be a long time before the increased room will be ready for use. Nearly 100 rooms will be added to the accommodations of the main building. Some of these will be used for storing purposes, but there will be several well lighted and ventilated committee rooms in the terrace. Only the outer wall of the new addition is built of marble. Inside of the marble is a thick wall of brick. The rooms in the terrace will be much better than those in the basement of the Capitol now used for committee rooms. The chief advantage in the terrace, however, is in the improvement it makes in the appearance of the Capitol building as seen from a distance.—Chicago Times.

"MAKE ME."

He took my hand. He did not even say
"Be mine, for I have loved you many a day."

He only pressed it in his lovingly;
He looked into my eyes and said, "Make me."

A mist came over mine; I could not see,
And he repeated, "What you will, make me."

"Last night I had a dream that I was dead,
And you were there, love, bending o'er my head.

"You held my soul, and weeping saw its stain;
Your tears fell on it; it was pure again.

* * * * * * *

"Can you not do it? I will follow you
Until I feel that I am formed anew.

"Drop down upon my eyes another tear;
Beckon me onward, and I will not fear.

"Oh, take my hand. Lead me your path along;
Without you I am weak, but with you strong.

"Love me as you love heaven, and I shall be
Worthy to dwell there with you. Oh, make me!"

—George Holmes.

SHE TOUCHED THE CLOUDS.

A Chicago Girl's Exploit in Manitou Cheered by the Young Men.

"I would like to touch a cloud with my parasol." She was young and strong, and for the first time in her life of 16 years was in the mountains. She stood on the long, wide veranda of the hotel at Manitou and looked up at the white smoky clouds curling about the lower mountain peaks with the eager, puzzled, questioning eyes of a young, impulsive girl. To the left and in front of her the swelling, almost precipitous slopes were bright in the sunlight. To her right the low clouds were boiling down the mountain glen, shutting out the view of Cameron's cone and sailing along at a level that took them squarely against the lower cone of Hiawatha mountain. Around this they moved like a sailing vessel feeling its way along a dangerous coast. Then they floated off with the wind into the space between the intervening peaks and touched even the top of the high hills in front of the hotel. It seemed as though she could in a short walk reach a point where she could, in fact, touch the clouds with her parasol.

The score of people sitting on the broad porch of the hotel watched the young girl as she climbed straight up the hill in front, and watched her as she took the mountain trail that led her through the light white clouds sailing along probably 1,500 feet above them, for the people at the hotel were at an elevation some 200 or 300 feet higher than the summit of Mt. Washington, and the incline toward elevations 7,000, 8,000 and 9,000 feet began not 100 yards away. With their glasses they could see the girl as she stood half enfolded in the whitish vapor. Then, after another interval, they could see her beyond, as she half engirded above the line of those floating clouds. So clear was the atmosphere that the cheers of the young men across the glen at an elevation somewhat lower than the one reached by the girl could be heard by her and those in the hotel.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Couple of Queer Graves.

Down in southern Indiana the other day I went with some newspaper friends at New Albany out for a drive over some of the prettiest country in the world. We went to the "Knobs," the highest point in that part of the state. In the distance rolled the yellow Ohio, and away beyond, through the smoky autumn mists, lay that fair and much sung land—the blue grass region of Kentucky. They told some local history, and I'll give it to you here, for it is full of a quaint romance. There, on top of the highest hill, was the grave of an ancient Hoosier. "In them parts" he had lived and worked (and doubtless loved) and chewed tobacco and finally died. He did not do much—here in the vale. The world never heard of him, mayhap, till now; but he was still great—great in eccentricity. He made them promise—in fact, put it in his will—that when he died they should bury him on top of that hill, for it was the nearest place to heaven in all the country round about; as near, he said, as he ever expected to get. So they buried him there, close under the laughing blue.

There is another queer grave in the neighborhood. We did not go to it, but the yarn was just as good. There were once two old steamboat captains on the Ohio who were mortal enemies all through life. When one of them saw his end approaching he asked that, when he died, his friends would bury him "on the banks of the Ohio," so that when the other man's steamer went past his spirit might utter a curse on it. So they hollowed him out a hole in the solid rock of the cliff and there he lies to-day, a standing menace to the craft of the man he hated. I am not sure, but I think the other old captain has since been gathered to his fathers. Some one should place them side by side, and let them fight it out on the other shore.—Cor. Journalist.

A Street Urchin's Funny Prank.

Newsboys have as quick an eye for the ridiculous side of things as anybody, and quicker than a good many of their solid, indifferent customers. So two young lads discovered over on Michigan avenue the other day. They were out driving in a fashionable dog cart, but on this occasion did not have Jeems up behind. A bright and ragged newsboy, who will some day be an actor or a merchant, perceived his opportunity and quickly improved it. Jumping up to the footman's seat he perched there in comic simulation of the absent Jeems. The young ladies, all unconscious of the ludicrous aspect their outfit had taken on, drove along chatting merrily. Soon they were vexed to observe that pedestrians on either side of the thoroughfare gazed curiously at them and grinned broadly. Too proud to stop and make an investigation, or to turn their heads, because some rude men chose to make sport of them, they drove on in agony until a gray coated boulevard policeman rushed to their rescue. They declare that henceforth they will exchange fewer confidences and take less enjoyment in their chat rather than drive out in the dog cart without having Jeems in his proper place.—Chicago Herald.

His Petition Was Granted.

About a month ago Whalebone Howker, who is a young man of 23, was fined $1,700 for bringing a pair of brass knuckles into the meeting in his pocket. A petition signed by eighty members of the club, praying for his release from the fine, was now presented. It was figured that it would take him 1,700 years to pay the fine and interest, and the prospect had so appalled him that he was sick abed. It had been ascertained beyond a doubt that he had found the weapon on the street and supposed it to be an alderman's official badge.

"Under sich sarcumstances I will remit de fine," said the president, "but doan let it happen agin. Let us now degenerate."—Detroit Free Press.

Tunnel Making in Russia.

Russia is going to have a railroad tunnel three miles long, at a cost of $3,500,000. She has 15,000 miles of railway, but her only tunnel is 700 yards long. More great works of this kind are contemplated, and as Russian engineers are ignorant of tunnel making there is a demand for foreign skill.—Frank Leslie's.

In the Canadian Northwest.

The territory of Alberta, in the Canadian northwest, contains, it is computed, 70,925 cattle, 10,625 horses and 21,300 sheep. Thus, at $40 per head, $3,053,000 is invested in cattle, $601,500 in horses at $60 per head and $85,200 in sheep at $4 per head. This is a very good beginning, considering it is only three or four years since the first attempt was made to establish ranches in the territory.—Chicago Times.

A new industry for Texas is about to be opened, in the direct shipment from Galveston to London, England, of fresh beef and mutton.

THE SALVATION WORK.

PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE PLAN ADOPTED BY THE "ARMY."

Origin, Nature and Development of One of the Most Remarkable Reform Efforts of the Present Century—Its Financial System.

No religious organization of the present day has evoked such derision and ridicule, alike from saint and sinner, as the Salvation Army. It is a thing of lowly origin, carried on by rude, illiterate persons. Culture and refinement are largely lacking in its ranks. Its methods are such as to antagonize refinement. It has generally failed to win the friendship of the churches. They have regarded it as but the ephemeral extravagance of fanatics. The pulpits have condemned it. The police courts have more than once decided that it was a nuisance.

Yet, since its introduction into America six years ago the movement has grown with most surprising rapidity. The cause of its growth is apparent to any reflective person. It is emphatically a creation of the populace. It has the power of expansion. The growth of the Salvation Army is but one phase of the advance of humanity upon new ground. The soldiers come neither from the undisciplined semi-church adherents nor from orderly non-Christians. Instead they are enlisted directly from the great mass of the ignorant and vicious, who had no anchorage to anything good. This fact is what constitutes the work of the Salvation Army a reformation and a development.

THE WORK IN ENGLAND.

In England, where the work has been longer established, and where it is prosecuted under the immediate direction of Gen. Booth, beneficial results have undoubtedly accrued. The international headquarters are in London, where 150 persons are employed in the work, including clerks. There are 1,322 corps scattered over Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Oceanica. All of these organizations wear the same emblems, sing the same songs and act under the same inspiration laid down by Gen Booth.

"The vast influence which that man wields is something that puzzles me," remarked a clerical gentleman; while the general was in Chicago. "The people have implicit confidence in his sincerity and disinterestedness. His power as an organizer is apparent to the most casual. He is a man not only to see each opportunity, but to grasp it squarely and firmly at the right instant."

"His people never dispute him," was the reply of a Salvation Army officer who overheard the remarks. "We are positive of his fidelity to the cause. We know that he and all his family work unceasingly for the good of humanity. He never has one cent of the contributions made by the army. Some years ago five wealthy men of London urged him to continue the work he had begun among the lowest portions of the city, and guaranteed him a living. From that work grew up the Salvation Army. But the general is not one penny the richer for it, contrary to the many reports of his vast wealth.

"The officers of the army are supported entirely by the collections taken up at the meetings. Each corps is expected to be self-supporting. There is a treasurer for every corps. A balance sheet is prepared and read every three months. If there is a surplus after paying the salaries it is sent, in this country, to the "war chest" in New York. If any corps can't pay its expenses it is helped from this fund. There is no connection between the English and American financial department of the army. In London the books are audited every day by public auditors and it is impossible for one cent to come into the hands of Gen. Booth or any one else without an account being given of it.

"The church properties all over the world are deeded in trust to the general for the sole use of the Salvation Army.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS.

"Commissioner Frank Smith, divisional officer of America, gave up a business and all he had to come into this work. He receives a salary of $5 a week and his traveling expenses. The salary of a married major is $9 a week and his house rent. A married captain gets $10, but no house rent. If he has no wife he gets $7. A woman captain receives $6 and a lieutenant $5, if the corps can pay it. If not, less. One must literally take a vow of poverty, self denial and hard work before becoming an officer. We are expected to refuse all presents, and must be in readiness to go anywhere at any time. We must agree to the strictest discipline and permit questioning into our private lives. No officer is accepted until thoroughly tried and found fitted for the work. In the London training school young men and women are required to do menial work to prove their spirit of self-abnegation. Gen. Booth's children were obliged to submit to this discipline. Inferior officers pledge themselves to labor solely for the army, to the exclusion of every personal interest and desire, subject to orders from superiors, when even personal attachments are formed.

"The drum and banjo are but expedients which we are willing to lay aside whenever other means of arousing public notice can be relied upon. We appeal to those who can be reached at first in no other manner. Curiosity causes many to follow us and join the army. Much good is done among the dissolute and hopeless of both sexes who are fallen to the lowest depths. In Europe there are refuges and regularly appointed persons who induce the despairing women to reform. Our statistics show that a large number of those who find relief actually lead better lives thereafter. Such a refuge has been opened in New York. We seek only to save the lost, to improve the vicious, to reform the reckless. We take those whom nobody else wants, and our success in the missionary field demonstrates the wisdom of our methods, despite the fact that some people term us 'unsuccess.'"—Janet Dale in Chicago News.

Glass House Throws a Stone.

Omaha Man—Going to put up some fences, eh! By the way, I noticed the other day that a farmer won't even build a fence without consulting a priest.

Nebraska Farmer—What's that for?

"They want him to fix an auspicious day, you know."

"What fools those heathens are! The time to plant fence posts is when the horns of the moon are down."—Omaha World.

Secretary Folger's Idiosyncrasy.

The late Secretary Folger had an idea that there was a charm in the figure 3. When a boy, and later on in life, he had a fashion of doing a thing three times that only had to be done once. He would eat three peaches—no more and no less. If he had four he would throw one away. If he should eat more than three he would eat twice three or three times three. If he was to ride on horseback he would mount three times before starting. Up to his death he had a way of saying "good day" three times to those he met, and in letters to his family he invariably wrote on three pages.

Judge Folger often alluded to this idiosyncrasy. He said that from his earliest remembrance he had had an overpowering belief in the cabalistic power of the number 3. He thought it had been transmitted to him from his father, or that he had received it from a superstitious nurse. When a small boy he walked a mile to school, and he afterward acknowledged that he had, on more than one day, traversed the distance three times, making six miles in all, before he felt safe in entering the school house.—Exchange.

Gen. Sherman says he has never voted and never will.

A writer in The Birmingham Age says the negroes in the state of Alabama will be gradually taken from the farm to the factories.

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Special Bargains for the Holidays.

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THE YUKON COUNTRY.

Canada's Vast Inheritance in the Extreme North.

A Land Abounding in Great Mineral Wealth.

Valuable Information Concerning the Yukon Country.

Until the United States of America acquired that western portion of this continent known as Alaska., its topography, to a great extent, had been neglected, except along its shore lines and for a short distance inland in some places; the Yukon river valley being the only portion of the country known, and that only imperfectly. Alaska at that time was to the outside world a veritable *terra incognita*. Simultaneously with the descent of the Imperial eagle of Russia and the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes at Sitka, in 1867, was the idea of exploring that "land of the midnight sun" promulgated. Many will remember the long and fierce debates, both in the Senate and Congress, upon the wisdom of paying to Russia the sum of $7,200,000 for that north land. The success of the passage of the bill was due principally to the efforts of the Hon. W. H. Seward and Senator Sumner. The opponents of the purchase characterized the country as a "useless pile of

MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS

which possibly might, at some future day, supply the United States with ice quarries." However, that far-seeing statesman, Secretary Seward, secured for Uncle Sam that valuable tract of country, which, from its position, ought to belong to the Dominion of Canada, and by many termed "Seward's folly." There are living to-day some of his brother legislators, who are ready to acknowledge that at least there was "wisdom in his madness." Take, for instance, into consideration the acquisition of the valuable sealing grounds leased from the government by the Alaska Commercial Company for $ 159,000 per annum, a sum sufficient to pay interest and contribute toward the government of the territory. Then again, there is valuable mining interests being developed. At present one of the largest and most complete quartz mills to be found on the continent is there in successful operation—both mechanically and financially. And it is gratifying to the inhabitants of that new country to be able to point to developments which prove that there is scope for many more. By the way the sealing privileges acquired have been brought prominently before the world, through the seizure by the United States steamer Corwin of three British sealing schooners while plying their calling in the Behring Sea, some 60 miles from land; viewed from the British standpoint it was a high-handed act.

Although many exploring parties have, from time to time, been fitted out and sent by the United States government, yet but little of a valuable character had been collected up to the time that "the special agent"

IVAN PETROFF

made his report in August 1882. That gentleman has given a deal of information in regard to Alaska and its people. But when we take into consideration the extent of country drained by the mighty Yukon, it can be at once understood that one or two parties can do but little in a year or so in the way of giving the public a correct topographical description of that far distant country. Since Petroff's time Lieut. Schwatka, and latterly Lieut. Stoney have done much coupled with the expeditions under them, to furnish desired information. These travelers and explorers have received from private sources—gentlemen resident in the interior of the country for a number of years—much detail of a valuable and practical nature. It has been found that a large proportion of the level land in western Alaska, along the valley of the Yukon is "tundra" and consequently of no value.

From two old British Columbians who have been engaged in trading on the Yukon during the last twelve years, both in Alaska and in the Northwest, it is learned that eastern Alaska and the contiguous Northwest, are much drier climatically, and instead of the almost universal tundra further west, the banks of the river and valleys are principally gravel terraces, or benches fairly well timbered, which increase in quantity as the country is traversed eastward. The two young men referred to are Messrs. Harper and McQuesten; one had his headquarters at Fort Yukon, while the other remained at Fort Reliance, a point on the river which is said to be not more than half a mile either way from the 141st degree of west longitude, the boundary between American and British possessions. One other gentleman by the name of Mayo is associated with them in the trading business. During the last year these traders have removed their stock of goods from Old Fort Yukon and have established a new trading post at the confluence of the

STEWART AND YUKON RIVERS,

which they have named Fort Nelson. No doubt the advent of quite a number of miners, and the amount of gold which they were obtaining from the bars on Stewart River induced the removal of one of their stores to the point mentioned, which is about 70 miles east from the Alaskan boundary. In order that the reader may better understand the relative positions and distances of points of importance along the mighty drainage artery, flowing at least one thousand miles in British territory, thence sixteen hundred miles through Alaska, with a width in places of twenty miles, embouchuring by a number of mouths in Norton Sound, a part of Behring Sea. A few facts regarding its mightiness may be mentioned. It has been stated, and it may appear incredible to those who have been taught to believe that the Mississippi is the father of waters, to be told that the Yukon River discharges every hour one third more water than rolls by New Orleans during the same time. There are points on the river many hundreds of miles inland which given the impression of a vast inland sea. Strange as it may appear sea-going vessels cannot get nearer the mouth of the river than some 50 miles, on account of the immense quantity of silt carried down by the freshets.

THE PORT OF SAINT MICHAEL,

situate some 60 miles north from the river is the depot for the Yukon river and Arctic trade, and is visited by the Alaska Commercial Company's steamers two or three times during the summer. At this port the Company's river steamer loads cargo for the interior, taking on board 40 axe men to cut fuel on the trip up, whose mission it is as soon as the steamer touches the bank to rush, axe in hand to the nearest drift pile, so that the craft may be detained but as short a time as possible. For many hundreds of miles on the lower river this is the only means

at a very reasonable price. There are about 70 wintering at and near that point at present. Last fall flour was sold at $14 per 100 lbs; bacon at 30 cents per lb. and other staples in proportion. By the aid of a small steamer which Harper & Co., bought from the Schefflin Bros., who took it from San Francisco to the Yukon for the purpose of using it in prospecting for gold, the owners are thus enabled to distribute and furnish supplies to miners at considerable distances from their depots. Mr. McQuesten informed the writer that during last summer he ran their steamer up stream 300 miles from Fort Reliance, and he had seen sufficient of the river, with its tributaries, to warrant him in saying that there is not any difficulty in steamboating on the Yukon for 2,200 miles, change boats, of say 300 tons carrying capacity, to run to Fort Reliance, while smaller boats could be used on the upper river. On Stewart river itself there is said to be from 120 to 150 miles of navigable water. The Lewis river, which has its rise near Chilkoot is pronounced navigable to what miners term the White Horse rapids, a point above Lake Lebarge. Salmon river, a stream falling into the Lewis some distance below Lake Lebarge, is, according to intelligent explorers who have been up it for over 200 miles, suitable for running a steamer nearly as far as they were. Then Pelly river, which is a stream of from 500 to 600 miles in length, from where it and the Lewis river form a junction, has its source in Frances Lake, which lies on the north western side of the water shed that separates the waters of the mighty Mackenzie from those of the Yukon. About thirty miles distant from Frances Lake, lying on the south-eastern slope is Lake Simpson, the fountain head of one branch of the Laird river. In days gone bye, when the Honorable Hudson's Bay Co. held absolute sway throughout the north-west, supplies for the various Forts located on the head waters of the Yukon were taken in by this route from

THE MACKENZIE DEPOTS;

a portage being made between the waters of Lake Simpson and those of Francis Lake. Since the H. B. Co. have deserted the Forts on the Yukon slope, this means of communication between the east and west has gone into disuse, except by the nomadic Indians, who range from one river to the other. Macmillan's river, a branch of the Pelly, which joins that stream from the north-east, about 100 miles from its mouth, is a tributary of considerable size and over 300 miles in length, and on which a steamboat can run for many miles. White river which rises in the south and flows north till it joins the Yukon some 90 miles higher up than the mouth of Stewart river, carries a large volume of water, and is said to be 400 or 500 miles long; a steamer can also be used on this stream.

Let any one who feels an interest in that distant and neglected part of our immense northwest, obtain a copy of what is known as Capt. W. H. Dall's map of "Alaska and adjoining Territories," issued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1884, and its importance and magnitude will be at once realized. The facilities of exploring it has been vastly provided by nature by means of the many water ways reaching east from the Alaskan boundary for nearly 14 degrees of longitude.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

It is scarcely creditable to our Federal and Provincial Governments to have to depend upon the exploration pushed forward by a foreign power to obtain information of one's own country; but so it is: It may be asked what is the country good for if explored to-morrow, and a topographical description published? In answer: Commencing some six years ago, a small stream of gold hunters flowed into the northwest portion of the Yukon country, and every summer since miners have visited it in search of the precious metal with more or less success. During the early part of last spring and summer over 200 miners purchased supplies in Alaska and went by way of Chilkoot to different streams where gold had been discovered, but principally to the Stewart river, where the best pay had been found. On a bar of Stewart river as high as $150 per day to the hand was made for 28 consecutive days. As the gold is what is known as "fine," experience points to the existence of coarse gold diggings further up the stream itself, or on some of the creeks falling into it. For a portion of last summer Harper & Co's steamer, New Rackett, was used in raising water for a mining claim situated on the bar mentioned above, and although tailings were being worked a third time, by the aid of sluices, over $20 per day to the hand for all employed was the result up to the end of the season. Others were mining on the Salmon, and in many instances obtaining from $25 to $50 per day, to the hand. Salmon river, as was before stated, falls into the Lewis below Lake Lebarge and is what is called on Capt. Dall's map "Tyon." On Lewis river mining was prosecuted with more than average success. It is reported by miners who were there, that there were but

FEW BLANKS DRAWN

in that camp during last season. Some 70 men took up winter quarters at Fort Nelson and Stewart River, expecting to take out considerable gold in the fall and early spring. The writer was informed by several gentlemen who had examined a very large bar of about 4 miles in length, some 30 feet deep, and of considerable width, that it prospected throughout the whole gravel from one to five cents to the pan. This bar is on the main Yukon, below the mouth of Stewart River; but the difficulty in working is the lack of water. That necessary agent can be obtained some 25 miles distant at a large outlay; but as wood is plentiful it might be less expensive to employ steam power to raise the required water. At any rate all agree that there is a big thing in the bar if water was only brought upon it. It is also said by Mr. McQuesten that there are many other bars that prospect well, and that at no distant day will be worked profitably. This gentleman also asserts, that he fully believes that inside of the next two years, over 1,000 men will be mining and doing well on White River; his opinion being based upon prospects which he has obtained at several points on that stream. Taking the country as a whole Mr. McQuesten is of opinion that there is

A GREAT MINING FUTURE

in store for that part of the Northwest drained by the waters of the mighty Yukon.

The climate although cold in winter cannot be other than healthy judging from the appearance of men who have spent many winters on that stream. Hardy vegetables are grown with but little attention. There is an abundance of game, as well as fish, to be had in most all parts of the country.

From the foregoing facts one will readily come to the conclusion that, from a national standpoint, it is necessary that the Dominion government do send competent officers to at least define and

within a few minutes of the 141st degree longitude, either one way or the other. If it should be the policy of the Dominion government in future to collect duty on goods imported into that country, and as considerable, if not the bulk of supplies which may be required, will be brought up the Yukon, Fort Reliance being not only on the bank of the river, but on the boundary, will be

A POINT OF IMPORTANCE.

It will be wise to establish the location of the boundary between Alaska and the Northwest, both to the north and south of Fort Reliance, as it is desirable that miners engaged in their occupation may know to which government they are to look for protection. The Dominion government ought to clothe some one with authority to settle disputes, which are sure to arise between claimants to certain rights. Not longer ago than last summer the persuasive argument of the shot gun was brought into court, so to speak. The litigant who was at the butt end of the gun had the best of the suit, as he retained possession of the disputed ground. Aside from the desirability of having

THE BOUNDARY DEFINED,

it would be commendable on the part of the Dominion to send two parties into the field, so that the topography of the country might be known. In doing so, one party should be sent early in the spring by way of the Stickeen, then over the portage to Dease Lake, where boats could be procured to proceed down Dease river to its junction with the Laird; thence ascending that stream to Simpson Lake, where a portage to Francis Lake of some 20 or 30 miles could be made on the old H. B. Co.'s trail with the assistance of Indians and the crews, when the passage could then be easily made down the Pelly to the mouth of Lewis river, a distance of some 600 miles and then on to

FORT RELIANCE

about 400 miles further down. It would not be necessary for the party going by way of the Laird river to burden themselves with more supplies than would take them to the mouth of Lewis river. These supplies could be obtained at Dease Lake. Supplies could be sent in by the Chilkoot route and "cached" at a point agreed upon. According to the rates paid heretofore, it will cost from 16 to 18 cents per pound freight to lay down goods by the last named route at the mouth of Lewis river. If arrangements were made beforehand supplies would be furnished by Harper & Co., at Fort Reliance or at any other point within the scope of steamboat navigation, at a much lower price than could be done by either of the southern routes. At any rate with present facilities let the exploration be proceeded with by all means. At the same time a geological knowledge of the country could be obtained

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Satisfactory Showing of Imports and Exports for the Year 1886.

The imports and exports of the port of New Westminster for the year ending 30th June, last, show a gratifying increase, attesting the fact that the volume of business transacted for the past year was largely in excess of that of the previous one.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1886, were $295,830, and the duty collected thereon, $63,117.62. For the year ending 30th June, 1886, the imports had increased to $512,277, while the duty collected amounted to $57,979.38, and the Inland revenue, $5,156.45.

It will be observed, however, that for the first four months of the current financial year, since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the increase in both imports and duty has been enormous. From the 1st of July to November 30th, the value of the imports amounted to $397,562, and the duty collected, $42,679.96.

The value of the exports of the port for the year ending 30th June, 1885, were $209,810, against $211,565 for the corresponding period this year. For the five months ending November 30th the figures were $176,656.

The value of the fish caught within and exported from this district, if properly credited to New Westminster, would swell the exports of that district very largely.

The following abstract statement will give fuller information on the trade of the "Royal City":

Value of imports for the year ending June 30th, 1886	$512,277.00
Value imports from July 1 to Nov. 30.	397,562.00
Total for 17 months	$909,839.00
Duty collected on account of customs for year ending June 30th	$ 57,979.38
Duty collected acc't inland revenue	5,156.45
Duty collected on account of customs, from July 1st to November 30th	42,679.96
Duty collected on acc't inland revenue	3,083.02
Total duty for 17 months	$108,898.81
Value of exports for year ending June 30th, 1886, by water only, including Burrard Inlet:	
Fish	$ 7,499.00
Lumber	204,366.00
Value exp'ts from July 1 to Nov. 30 '86:	
Lumber	176,656.00
Total exports by water for 17 mon's	$388,221.00
Shipping—Total tonnage inward for year ending June 30th, exclusive of Burrard Inlet	141,784
Total tonnage outward for same period	141,097

A TRADE OF $2,248,941.54.

British Columbia's Declared Exports to the United States.

Through the kindness of Col. Stevens, U. S. Consul at this port, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars of the volume of our export trade to the United States for the current year:

Coal	$ 896,312.84
Treasure	609,815.36
Furs, hides and skins	299,721.95
Seal skins (undressed)	218,432.61
Canned salmon and fish oil	53,676.60
Tobacco and liquors	21,055.01
Opium, rice and Chinese goods	18,973.18
Miscellaneous	46,984.14
Total	$2,248,941.54

Being 11 per cent. increase on average of the three previous years.

Movement of vessels, including port of Nanaimo and entire Consular District: Arrivals, 875, of which 753 were steamers and 122 ships and barques.

Total tonnage, 573,416.

Among the disasters occurring to the United States mercantile marine, regularly trading from this port, may be named the loss of the fine new ship Jno. Rosenfield, the Wm. H. Besse, Belvidere, Aurora, Ella S. Thayer and the steamship Barnard Castle.

Banking.

During the year the chartered banks and that of Messrs. Garesche, Green & Co., were kept well supplied with capital for legitimate business purposes, and at rates of interest ranging from 7 per cent. upwards, according to class of paper and security offered. The deposits have kept up to those of former years, the total held by the Bank of British Columbia, British North America and Garesche, Green & Co. being close upon $2,000,000,

CITY OF NANAIMO.

The City of Black Diamonds and Its Surroundings.

Its Unrivalled Scenery and Inexhaustible Wealth.

The Coal Mines Worked by the Vancouver Co. and Dunsmuir.

The city of Nanaimo, the great coal centre of British Columbia, is situated some seventy-five miles north of Victoria, on Vancouver Island, and has a population in city and district of between three and four thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the west shore of the bay after which it is named, and was originally the home of the Nanaimo tribe of Indians, who were, when the first white settlers came, some thousands in number, their wigwams being spread on the whole west shore of the bay. The bay itself is about three and a half to four miles in length; the southern portion thereof is a large estuary of delta lands, the greater portion of which is overflowed by the high tides about three to eight feet deep. The head of the bay is formed by the above estuary, which is the deposits of ages brought down from the centre of the island by the great

KWOM-KWOM-QUA RIVER,

as the natives call it, now generally known as the Nanaimo river. The native name is more suggestive by far than its more modern cognomen, meaning in the Nanaimo language, "the strong waters" The river takes a southern course from its mouth for some five or six miles, running through some fine alluvial bottoms, which, during the heavy freshets, are mostly overflowed, to which they owe their richness and strength. Those lowlands are mostly covered by a heavy growth of cedar and pine—some of the trees averaging six to eight feet in diameter, and three hundred feet in height—occasionally interspersed with hemlock, spruce and white pine. Leaving those alluvial bottoms, the traveller comes to the first of a series of canons, over which the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway crosses on a fine truss bridge. The river here is between forty and fifty feet deep. From the bridge can be seen in season some of the finest trout and salmon that ever tempted the ambition of a disciple of Isaac Walton. The tourist has now to follow canon after canon for some five or six miles, varying from four or five feet in depth to one or two hundred feet, some of which are so blocked up by high rocks of conglomerate that during the summer, when the water is low, the tourist can enter the upper portion of some of the larger canons and walk from block to block their entire length, while the waters of the river are boiling and seething in the abyss below. After leaving the carboniferous deposits, we come almost unexpectedly upon the deserted gold mining camp of the past, just beyond a beautiful little mound of our

NATURAL BLACK DIAMONDS,

exhumed by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company about eighteen months ago, from one of their prospecting drifts in the upper carboniferous deposits. Leaving the old mining camp we travel up to Boulder Creek, some one hundred and fifty feet deep—a gulch most appropriately named, from which great expectations were dreamt of, but, alas! they now are but glories of the past. Crossing this creek, we travel on through beautiful glades, the home of deer, wolves, grouse, etc., etc., and in winter the haunts of elk. Some three hours travel above Boulder Creek, we see the south fork of the Nanaimo, which runs up to the foot hills of the Central, or Kennedy range of mountains, to within a few miles of the head of Cowichan lakes, through trap and granite region and a tract of country which will amply repay a visit thereto. The water of this branch is as pure as crystal, free from color, and tainless enough to suit the most fastidious in tastes. Returning we ascend the main stream some two hours more, when we find ourselves at the lower Nanaimo lake. This beautiful sheet of water is the first of a chain of three lakes, two of which are goodly sized, teeming with trout of fine quality and taste. The lakes are connected by short chanpels, or links. The first has a large quantity of lowlands on the north side, behind which are some fine timber lands, containing immense quantities of white pine and yellow cedar. The river flows into the upper lake, at the western extremity, forming a beautiful estuary. The north side of those lakes has some fine mountain peaks within easy access, the highest between four and five thousand feet, and commanding a fine range of country from its summit. Starting again up the river, we come in about two or three hours to the canons, and after a pleasant but rather tiresome trip we have the pleasure of looking at our Natural Bridge. The river still winds its way up towards the foothills of Mount Moriarty, and but a short distance from the Falously Lake, which flows into the Alberni canal. Returning to the Lower Lake, we return to Nanaimo by the foot trail cut thereto some few years ago. Those lakes are destined to become a desirable resort for pleasure seekers in the very near future. They only require to be known to be appreciated.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

nearly forty years ago, commenced to exhume coal at Fort Rupert, but hearing that veins of coal existed at Nanaimo, they moved the plant to the latter place and opened up some of the seams under what now forms the centre of the town. The Company brought a number of miners from the old country about 1838 or '49, amongst whom were R. Dunsmuir, the President of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. After a few years, the Company again, on the old ship "Princess Royal," brought out another consignment of miners from near Dudley, Staffordshire, England, many of whom are still here in our midst. Many strange stories could be told of those early settlers, who formed the nucleus of our town. Some of them when they left England, imagined that the good ship "Princess Royal" would anchor every evening for her crew and passengers to sleep on terra firma, but, alas! they were doomed to disappointment, for the sails were hauled taut to the breeze and away she hied for the far distant lands of the west, and lingered not, though longing hearts desired it. At last they arrived, after long weary months of wandering upon the bosom of the boundless sea at the site of their future home. As the boats landed them from the vessel our native population kindly assisted in

THE DISEMBARKATION,

which, on account of low water, was rather difficult. The boat with the ladies in pulling for the shore, grounded at a considerable distance from dry land, but an unexpected remedy at once presented itself. A large, muscular son of the forest cast aside his only article of toilet, plunged into the briny water in naturalibus, and amid the cheers of the assembled crowd of his fellow men, carried the fair damsel safely to the shore. Sanitary considerations compel us to draw a veil over what some of the men said, and who, in shouting out a command, did not know, we have heard, that good old Saxon word, which, when used in anger, is said to be equivalent to a command to go to a place we do not like to name. Suffice it to say that the lady passed on her way rejoicing, and the men who carried her ashore, received their pay, and were happy. Hence the name of the place, "Snuggle Chuck," or, in English, "Good Man." Hence the name of the adjoining village, "Cedar District," from the immense cedars growing in the district. Hence the name of the district lake, "Diana," after the chaste goddess. Hence the name of the district lake, "Diana," after the chaste goddess. Hence the name of the district lake, "Diana," after the chaste goddess

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 8, 1886.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On Wednesday there will be submitted to the vote of the ratepayers the question of whether they are willing to incur the cost of maintenance of the above institution in our city, and whether they will vote "aye" on the ballot paper, so that in addition to our many excellent institutions we may have also that of a public library. No city in the present day, with any pretensions to importance, but has such an institution to afford to its inhabitants the opportunity to become intelligent citizens. We have excellent public schools, but the facilities for the rising generation after having been therein instructed, to add to the information imparted in our city, are a blank. Strange to say, we have not even a circulating library, so that the general community have to educate themselves as best they may through the medium of the information in the daily newspapers. Whether our citizens, in face of the progress of the age, will be satisfied to continue dragging along in this way, and whether they have no desire, or ambition for improvement, the vote of Wednesday will show. One thing is certain, the dissolution of the Mechanics' Institute, with the means resulting from it for possession of its excellent library at a small cost, is an opportunity that if neglected may not be presented again. Perhaps it may be said there is no taste, or desire for improvement, in the popular mind; that very circumstance furnishes the strongest argument for efforts to be made to create such tastes and desire. Every year shows great progress in our city in its wealth; the opportunity is now afforded by the acquisition of a public library that its intelligence should keep pace with its financial progress.

NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

Before another summer shall have passed, it is to be hoped that, between the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States of America, not only will an understanding be arrived at, but that the work of establishing the line of demarcation between British Columbia, the Northwest and Alaska shall have been completed. To accomplish this object it need not necessitate the outlay of so large a sum of money as has been estimated by those discussing the matter a couple of years ago in Congress. Let the heads of both governments take a map of that part of the coast and mainland, and with due regard to the general tread of the highest coast range, as mentioned in the Treaty of 1825, fix upon points at say the following places of most approach to the interior: First, the southern end of the belt; second, on Stickeen river; third, on Takou river; fourth, Chilkoot Pass; fifth, Chilkat river; thence to mount St. Elias as provided. These points could be selected with a due regard to the running of straight lines from fixed point to another, as any one will at once concede that a straight line for a boundary is very much preferable to a crooked one. The provision by the Treaty, of a line corresponding to the windings of the coast where high mountains do not exist within ten marine leagues of the coast, is to say the least of it, a very unbusiness like way of establishing a boundary between two nations. Our local government adopted such a line at the time of reserving a belt of land on Vancouver Island for railway purposes; but after having it plotted on a map it seemed so ridiculous and impracticable that a general average line was struck and provided for accordingly. The points here mentioned could be established at an outlay of next to nothing, and would answer all purposes for the present. If interests of a valuable nature were to spring up between any of the points agreed upon, it would be a simple matter to define in which country such interests lay. Such an arrangement as is here proposed ought without difficulty, with due regard to what would be fair and equitable to both nations, be arrived at by a small commission appointed by both governments so that it might be settled for all time to come. The same difficulty does not present itself in connection with that part of the boundary from South to North, as it has been laid down by the treaty that it shall follow, from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic, the 141st degree of west longitude from Greenwich, which strikes the icy sea at Demarcation point. At all events it will be found necessary to fix upon a point at Chilkoot Pass, somewhere near Lake Bennett, on the route to the Yakon river mines, as during the coming year many miners will be proceeding to that part of the northwest. If Capt. Dall's map is correct, and it is believed that it is very closely so, that point will be in British Columbia, so that the local government will, if the Federal powers should establish a customs officer there, require to bestow authority on some proper person so that the laws of the land may be sustained in their majesty. We say to the government, let this much needed work be proceeded with.

ANOTHER BRIDGE.

The Montreal *Shareholder* of a recent date says Canada can now boast of a national railway from Halifax to the Pacific Ocean on which two hundred million dollars have been expended, the Canadian Pacific Railway having cost $150,000,000 and the Intercolonial one-third of that amount, or $50,000,000. The only gap is at Quebec, the Intercolonial being on the South, and the Canadian Pacific on the North shore of the St. Lawrence. In order that the line may be made entire and uninterrupted the erection of a bridge at Quebec is now required. This constructed Canada could then boast of a continuous, direct, line of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, constructed wholly on Canadian territory, and invaluable to the country both as a military and commercial highway. At present the [illegible] ferry, but experience has proved that something more is necessary and that the great chain of railway will be incomplete until the two shores of the St. Lawrence are united by a bridge to connect the Canadian Pacific at Quebec with the Intercolonial at Levis. The importance of this transcontinental Canadian railway to the British Government has been dwelt upon again and again and the people of England are now aware of the great advantage it affords as a means of communication with India, where Britain has so much at stake. After all that has been accomplished by Canada it now remains to fill the gap by erecting such a bridge as will complete the line and make it unsurpassed in its advantages by any other railway system in existence.

TRADE IN BRITAIN.

The chief statistician for the British Board of Trade, Mr. R. Giffin, a generally accepted authority on such topics, recently made an interesting address before the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce in which he treated quite exhaustively upon the condition of trade in the mother country. He believed that there had been a gradual improvement for months past, and that, though the gains were small as yet, the outlook for the future was favorable. It was, he said, from the fact that the improvement had come about so gradually that one came to believe in its steadfastness. Looking back at the past, he said that one point had occurred to him which he had not seen commented upon much before. Their fair trade friends had been saying a good deal about the business of the country going back. He thought they had put their own case badly by means of exaggeration. What he was going to call attention to was this—that, although it might appear that they were going back, the trade of the country seemed always to be advancing, but during the past ten years the advance had not been so great as in previous decades. With reference to the income tax assessments, when they went back to 1855 they found that they amounted to £308,000,000 for the United Kingdom. Ten years afterward this amount reached £396,000,000, which was an increase of about 28 per cent. Ten years after the amount was £571,000,000, which was an increase on the previous ten years of 44 per cent. Last year the amount was £631,000,000, and if they compared that with 1875 they would find that the increase was only 10 per cent. With reference to production of coal, he said that in 1855 the production was about 51,000,000 tons; in 1865 the tonnage was about 98,000,000, an increase about 60 per cent. in ten years. In 1875 the figure was about 132,000,000 tons, an increase of about 35 per cent. in ten years; in 1885 the figures were about 160,000,000, an increase of about 20 per cent. So that in each period the advance seemed to be at a lower rate. The production of pig iron in 1855 was about 3,200,000 tons; in 1865 it was 4,800,000 tons, an advance of 50 per cent.; in 1875 it had got up to about 6,400,000, an increase of 33 per cent.; and in 1881 it was quoted at 7,890,000 tons, an increase of about twenty per cent. in ten years. Here they had diminishing percentages of 60, 33 and 20 per cent. respectively. With regard to shipping and foreign trade, they found that the trade increased in the ten years following 1885 from £10,000,000, to £15,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent. In the next ten years the increase was from £15,000,000 to £24,000,000, a larger increase than 50 per cent. In the following ten years the increase was from £24,000,000 to £32,000,000, an increase of about one-third only—rather less than in the two previous decades.

PLAIN EDWARD BLAKE.

In political circles it is well known that the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, the late Hon. George Brown and Hon. Edward Blake each at different periods were offered and declined the honor of Knighthood. The profferred honors were accepted by Sir A. A. Dorion, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Albert Smith, all Liberals. Mr. Blake never referred to the subject until a few days ago, when in replying to an address from the Knight of Labor at Welland he said:

"See that you have assumed a knightly title. In that respect I am rather in an unfortunate position. I was obliged from my view of public duty nearly ten years ago respectfully to decline the offer, altogether beyond my poor deserts, of the honorable rank of Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George—(great applause)—and I understand that by the regulations of your body I am precluded as a lawyer—though, alas, a practising lawyer no longer—from the hope of ever attaining the much more coveted honor of being a Knight of Labor. So between these two stools I have come to the ground—(laughter)—and I suppose I must content myself with being what, after all, I have ever desired to remain, plain Edward Blake to the end of the chapter."

Mr. Blake entered public life in 1867 nineteen years ago observes the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*. When he had been but nine years in parliament his sovereign offered him knighthood. We ask where is there another Canadian statesman who in so brief a time had obtained so high a place in Imperial favor? Sir John Macdonald had been 23 years in parliament, Sir Leonard Tilley 25 years, Sir Charles Tupper 24 years, and Sir Hector Langevin 24 years before they were knighted. There are varying opinions on the subject of accepting old-world titles in this democratic country, but we think that most of our readers will agree with us that the Liberal leader acted wisely in deciding with his colleagues to follow the example of William Pitt and William E. Gladstone, by remaining "plain Edward Blake."

PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The price of wheat in England is now 2s. 8d. per quarter dearer than at this date last year. American shippers are taking advantage of this improvement on the other side; during the month of November the shipments of wheat, barley, oats, etc., amounted to nearly thirteen million dollars' worth—five and a half millions' worth more than in November, 1885. The prospect of steady prices looks promising for a few months, after which new supplies from India, Australia and South America, coming in competition, and the prospects of winter wheat in America, will determine values. But while wheat is rising in England, meat is falling. Cattle of every class—dairy, store, and fat—are cheaper now than they have been for twenty years. The agricultural returns show an inconsiderable increase in the number of cattle in the country; but, besides this, it would seem that the country has practically reached the limits of consumption, and so only a moderate surplus or deficiency makes a material alteration in the price. At present there is a small surplus of home-grown cattle, and prices are much depressed; while, on the other hand, a marked rise in the prices of mutton has followed a decrease in the number of sheep consequent on the severity of last winter. This low price of cattle reacts on Canada and America whose dealers have lost heavily of late from the fall in prices; while, the ranchmen have lost from the unusual death rate of the last winter and a deficient crop of calves.

GENERAL BUTLER.

His Conduct in the Campbell Divorce Case Criticised.

The refusal of Gen. Butler to testify in the Campbell divorce case is being severely criticised by the American as well as a portion of the British press and "society" generally. It is held that no matter what the facts were he ought to have attended and given his testimony. It was expected of him and his refusal is somewhat remarkable in the light of the letters to him as well as to his wife from Lady Colin Campbell, which are published:

Dear General Butler,—You will remember that when Mr. Lewis in my presence at his office proposed for your own convenience that you should be examined in regard to the case now pending, you said it would be unnecessary, as you intended to return to England and appear in person at the trial. This was so obviously desirable in the interests of your own character that nothing further could have been urged upon you, and it is therefore with profound amazement that I now learn you have changed this intention. You must know that your failure to appear at the trial will inflict a monstrous injustice upon me and put me to cruel and unnecessary trouble in the vindication of my character from unfounded inferences drawn by my enemies and yours from the single fact of your having called upon me in Lord Colin's house. These inferences can be instantly dissipated by a single straightforward and manly denial on your part, and this denial I have the right to expect from you, as a friend, a gentleman and a soldier. Hoping soon to learn that you have resumed your original intention to appear in person.

In reply to the above letter Lady Campbell received the following curt answer from the General:

Dinan, France, Nov. 23, 1886.

Dear Lady Colin Campbell,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th November, and in reply I can only repeat that my resolution of not appearing in evidence at the forthcoming trial remains unchanged.

Thinking she would fare better by an appeal to the General's wife Lady Campbell dispatched her a womanly letter in which she implored assistance:

2 Victoria Mansion, Westminster, December, 15, 1886.

My Dear Lady Butler,—I do not know if you are aware of all the efforts I have made to induce your husband to return to his original intention of appearing in person at the trial, but as those efforts and all the many steps I have caused to be made on all sides have failed utterly in producing any effect, I write now to you to make a last appeal to your womanhood to try and persuade your husband to repeat the denial which he has already made in his statement and in his letters to Mr. Lewis of a year ago. It is simply my life, as well as my honor, that are at stake, for if your husband does not appear the case must go against me, and to lose this case would be my death blow. Will you, therefore, stand by and see another woman done to death before your eyes when you can so easily prevent it? I pray and beseech you to help me in this darkest hour of my life, and get your husband to reconsider this his last decision and appear in court.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

What harm can it possibly do to him to deny a fact already disproved, namely, about his two visits to me. I have been and am fighting as hard a battle as any woman ever had to fight. Have you then, as a woman—let alone as a friend, who has known you and yours so long—no pity for me? If you have, you will induce your husband to come forward and do what he can, as any honorable man would help me in a battle, which, remember, I am fighting as much for his honor as my own. As you hope for mercy in the last day, show mercy to me now and lighten the load which is almost past my endurance to bear by persuading your husband to appear.

THE REPLY.

Lady Butler answered it in this sphinx-like epistle:

"Les Rehones, Dinan, Dec. 15, '86.

Dear Lady Colin Campbell,—I beg to say I am fully aware of all the efforts you have made and have caused to be made to induce my husband to appear and give evidence on oath at your trial. Your appeal to me touched me deeply. I would I could help you, but I believe this case to have passed out of our hands and to have gone before a tribunal where human aid is impossible.

I remain, sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Butler.

Donald Presbyterians.

Rev. A. K. Cameron, Presbyterian missionary at Donald, reports that the Presbyterians of that place are making rapid progress. They propose shortly to build a church there, for which some $700 has already been collected, besides $750 more which has been subscribed. A donation of 14,000 feet of lumber also has been made. The church will be begun just as soon as the town plot is definitely located. The Donald Presbyterians have also provided a separate fund of $600 for the missionary.

To be Appealed.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The Dominion Government have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment recently pronounced by Judge Henry in the Exchequer Court deciding that the title to the railway belt in British Columbia was improperly transferred to the Federal authorities.

For Alaska.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Lieut. Wm. H. Emory has been ordered to the command of the Thetis, one of the Greely relief vessels, which has been refitted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will be attached to the Pacific squadron. The Thetis is to be stationed in Alaskan waters to act in conjunction with the Pinta, which is not regarded as entirely safe for open-sea cruises.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have discontinued their express offices at ports on Puget Sound. The Northern Pacific express does express business in that section of [illegible]

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Full Returns Given—Losses and Gains in the Contest.

The Globe Claims 60 Liberals 30 Conservatives Elected.

A Toronto despatch of the 30th says that the full returns from East Peterboro' give Mr. Beezard, Liberal, a majority of over 300. West Kent is still undecided, both candidates continuing stubbornly to maintain their right to the seat. All the newspapers this morning make efforts to decide the exact results. There are five constituencies regarding which more or less of doubts exists. The *Globe* now claims 60 Liberals and 30 Conservatives. It includes in the Liberal ranks Mr. Evanuel who was elected on an independent ticket in Prescott, and Mr. Garson the successful labor candidate in Lincoln.

The *Mail* concedes Mr. Garson of Lincoln, to the Liberals, but classifies Mr. Evantuel, for Prescott, as an independent. It concedes 56 of the seats to the Liberals, claims 31 for the Conservatives and 1 for the Independents with Parry Sound to hear from.

Commenting on the result of the election the *Globe* says: Not Ontario only, but all Canada may thankfully rejoice in yesterday's magnificent victory for the Mowat administration. The Liberal triumph assures a long period of peace, and assures the stability of confederation. Had the Conservative attempt to gain power by the no-popery cry succeeded, Catholics all over Canada would have justly conceived their liberties to be imperilled. With so large an element in a state of anxious alarm, with "no Popery" men insolently triumphant, the materials for riot would have been provided, and any riot in the circumstances might have extended to the dimensions of civil war. Ontario's reply to the desperate wretches who took the fanatical platform will be a lesson to all such wantons for years and years. Politicians as monstrously wicked as those who have been routed in attempting to bedevil a peaceful community by creed cries may exist hereafter but with the fate of Meredith, Bunting and Sir John A. Macdonald in memory they will scarcely engage in a no Popery agitation totally without justification. It is not only that Ontario vindicated her good sense and place a cover on the coffin of the boodle government of Ottawa, but that her people sent a message to the sister province of Quebec as to the significance of which there can be absolutely no mistake. That message was that the free and generous heart of Ontario does not condemn the Canadian French for their sympathy with the unfortunate half-breeds whom John A Macdonald hurried into piteous insurrection, and does not condemn, but heartily approves, their declaration against the cruel, corrupt and blood-stained Cabinet of Ottawa."

The *Mail* says: Mr. Mowat has not only won, but has succeeded in increasing his majority in the house, which in round figures will now number about 20, as against 16 in the last legislature. The result, we need scarcely say, is a disappointment to the *Mail* and its friends, and we venture to think that when they fully realize the position in which the election leaves the province many who voted for ministerial candidates yesterday will share our chagrin. We say to the country because we may fairly argue from the encroachments of the church in the past that her course in the immediate future will be still more high handed, and we say to the party inasmuch as unless history be a false teacher no party professing to favor progress can link itself to a reaction and live. It is impossible to conceive of the Roman Catholic church neglecting to take advantage of the opportunity. She governed during the last Legislature, and unless her right hand has forgotten its cunning she will rule in this. Mr. Mowat no doubt believes he can enjoy the favor and be bolden to her for office and yet keep her from overshadowing him. Mr. Blake evidently labors under the same impression, or else he would surely not be found identifying liberalism with the ultramontanism of Quebec. Time will tell. If these two gentlemen escape being eaten by their benefactors, it will be a miracle as great as any recorded in her records of the supernatural. Our own conviction is that the combination will fail, and fail disastrously for all concerned, for the people of Canada, already burdened with a province in which ecclesiastical privilege has more real power than a sovereign, cannot submit to an extension of that system and continue to call themselves free." The *Mail* concludes by saying it will maintain the same course in the future as it has in the past, and says: "Although the outlook is now dark and clouded, we are conscious of being in the right, and are prepared, with all respect to to-day's decision, to labor and wait for the morning even though the night be long."

In Ottawa the result of the contest created the greatest of excitement. The election of Mr. Bronson for the Capital city over Mr. Baskerville, the late member, made the Liberals wild with enthusiasm. The *Free Press*, the Liberal organ, was naturally jubilant. The *Citizen* attributes the result to Protestant bigotry and the tendency of the Reformers in breaking an agreement that has long been kept by all parties in good faith. Bronson's election was really secured by the large majority given him in Wellington Ward, the principal ward of the city, largely Protestant, and that usually gives a good Conservative majority.

So far as the cities are concerned with the exception of Ottawa the political complexion in these is the same as it was in previous elections. Toronto has elected two Conservatives and one Liberal. It is evident from the vote polled that the Conservatives voted the straight ticket, as the following will show:

E. F. Clarke, Conservative, 7033; H. E. Clarke, Conservative, 6879; John Leys, Grit, 5357; March, Labor, 4072; Rooney, Labor, 3414 votes. The constituency was not divided; the vote being one for the whole city, enabled the Liberals to elect John Leys. The vote for the Labor candidates was a large one. Hamilton elected its former representative Mr. Gibson by a largly increased majority over both of his opponents, of about 450. In London Mr. Meredith's previous majorities of many hundreds was reduced to 200 over Mr. Peddie, the Labor Candidate. Mr. Metcalf, in Kingston, increased his majority of 108 at last general election, to 250 on the 28th ult. Constituencies embracing the cities of Guelph, Brantford, Stratford and Belleville, remained unchanged, the former three increasing the Liberal majority and the Hastings devisions increasing the Conservative majorities. In the west riding of the county, Mr. Sills the former member was defeated by a majority of 141. St. Catharines is embraced in Lincoln, where the Labor Candidate, Mr. Garson, was elected over Mr. Towers the Conservative candidate. The late member was elected by acclamation. He was an Independent, but a staunch National Policy advocate. In West Elgin, in which the City of St. Thomas is included Mr. Ingram, Conservative, was elected over the Liberal candidate. This is a gain for the Conservatives. In East Elgin, however, Mr. Nairn carried the riding over Mr. Ermatinger, the late Conservative member. Thus offsetting the loss in the western division of the county.

[illegible] that they are decidly Liberal. Commencing as far east as Glengarry we find the constituencies embracing such towns as Cornwall, Brockville, L'Original, Pembroke, Almonte, Peterboro', Cobourg, Brampton, Whitby and Oshawa, Galt, Ingersoll, Simcoe, Tilsonburg, Windsor, Goderich, Seaforth, Kincardine, Walkerton, Fergus and Elora, Paris, Niagara, and many others not so populous as those mentioned. On the Conservative side should be named the towns of Prescott and Smiths' Falls, Napanee, Lindsay, Barrie, Owen Sound, Orangeville and a few of the other minor towns.

It is claimed that the large majority is mainly attributable to the weakness of the Conservative leaders, and to the raising of the religious cry. It is evident that the Protestant Liberals remained loyal to their party, while the Roman Catholics, as was expected, voted almost bodily for the government. The final revised result is herewith given as well as the majorities:

Constituency and Member	L.	C.	Maj.
Addington—Miller		1	300
Algoma East—Lyon	1		...
Algoma West—Conmee	1		...
Brant North—Wood	1		200
Brant South—Hardy	1		500
Bruce North—Biggar		1	...
Bruce South—O'Conner	1		250
Bruce Centre—Dack	1		32
Brockville—Fraser	1		200
Carleton—Monk		1	...
Cardwell—Hammell		1	...
Dufferin—Stewart		1	...
Dundas—Chamberlain	1		36
Durham East—Craig		1	186
Durham West—McLaughlin	1		31
Essex North—Pacaud	1		29
Essex South—Balfour	1		200
Elgin East—Nairn	1		100
Elgin West—Ingram		1	110
Frontenac—Wilmot		1	229
Glengarry—Rayside	1		31
Grey South—Blythe		1	300
Grey Centre—Rorke		1	100
Grey North—Creighton		1	7
Grenville—French		1	400
Hamilton—Gibson	1		449
Hastings East—Hudson		1	211
Hastings North—Wood		1	463
Hastings West—Ostrom		1	141
Huron East—Gibson	1		200
Huron West—Ross	1		...
Huron South—Bishop	1		450
Halton—Kearns		1	100
Haldimand—Baxter	1		56
Kent West—Clancey		1	16
Kent East—Ferguson	1		355
Kingston—Metcalfe		1	255
Lambton East—Graham	1		100
Lambton West—Pardee	1		300
Lanark North—Hilliard	1		86
Lanark South—Lees		1	40
London—Meredith		1	200
Lennox—Meacham		1	109
Lincoln—Garson	1		100
Leeds—Preston		1	115
Middlesex East—Tooley		1	118
Middlesex West—Ross	1		40
Middlesex North—Waters	1		165
Muskoka—Marter		1	178
Monck—Harcourt	1		...
Norfolk South—Morgan		1	100
Norfolk North—Freeman	1		250
Northumbrl'nd—E. Willoughby		1	64
Northumberland W.—Field	1		200
Ottawa—Bronson	1		267
Ontario South—Dryden	1		300
Ontario North—Gould	1		238
Oxford North—Mowat	1		700
Oxford South—Dr McKay	1		400
Prescott—Evanturel	1		...
Parry Sound—Armstrong	1		...
Peel—Chisholm	1		150
Peterboro' East—Blezard	1		150
Peterboro' West—Stratton	1		60
Perth South—Ballantyne	1		400
Perth North—Hess	1		...
Prince Edward—Sprague	1		75
Renfrew North—Murray	1		120
Renfrew South—Dowling	1		111
Russell—Robillard	1		43
Simcoe Centre—Phelps	1		131
Simcoe East—Deary	1		193
Simcoe West—Wylie	1		...
Stormont—Mack	1		286
Toronto. Clarke, E. F.	1		...
Toronto. Clarke, H. E.	1		...
Toronto. Leys, John	1		...
Victoria East—Fell	1		...
Victoria West—Cruess	1		...
Waterloo North—Snider	1		...
Waterloo South—Master	1		445
Welland—Morin	1		100
Wellington West—Allan	1		327
Wellington East—Clarke	1		...
Wellington South—Guthrie	1		400
Wentworth North—McMahon	1		168
Wentworth South—Awrey	1		168
York West—Gilmour	1		150
York East—Smith	1		570
York North—Widdifield	1		44
	57	33	

CABLE NEWS.

London, Jan. 3.—Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, positively confirms the recent statement that Russia and Germany have concluded a direct alliance. Blowitz says that by the terms of this new alliance, Russia binds herself to remain neutral in the event of war between France and Germany, and binds herself to remain neutral in event of war between Prussia and Austria. He further says that while there can be no doubt about the existence of this imperial compact, there are two stories as to the manner in which the treaty was effected. One is that it was negotiated by the Czar and Emperor William, through personal correspondence, and the other is that Bismarck and Degiers completed the alliance by personal discussion. Blowitz says he does not know which of these stories is the correct one.

London, Jan. 3.—The *Post*, in announcing that Mr. Goschen had agreed to succeed Lord Randolph Churchill in the leadership of the House of Commons, expresses the fear that his appointment will lead to the abandonment of the Tory democratic policy on which it is necessary to fight a Conservative battle. The *Post* urges upon Lord Salisbury the necessity of making some means to regain Lord Randolph, even if Mr Goschen's acceptance be final.

London, Jan. 3.—Goschen has officially announced that he has accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Hartington fully approved of Goschen's course. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Chamberlain has consented to have a private and informal conference on the Irish question with Gladstone, Morley and Harcourt.

London, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Dragomen, from Savannah Dec. 12, for Liverpool, collided and sank an unknown vessel off Birn's Eye. Fourteen persons were drowned.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday in Cambridge barrack, at Portsmouth, doing considerable damage. Several men were killed outright and many others were buried in the debris. It is not known whether they are alive or not. The number injured, so far as known, is thirteen, and some of these are fatally hurt.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The German iron masters have made an agreement with those of Belgium to refrain from selling rails to each others country. The iron masters in both countries are endeavoring to induce English manufacturers of rails to enter a similar compact.

London, Jan. 3.—A disastrous fire has occurred on Wood street, London, affecting property of twenty firms. The damage is enormous. It is impossible to estimate loss at present.

St. Petersburg, Jan 3.—Gen. Gonloff has been appointed to succeed Gen. Cohoara as military attache to the Russian embassy at Vienna.

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W. HEATHORN,
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HIDES AND SKINS BOUGHT.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 8, 1887.

OBITUARY.

Conn. Humber on Friday received a telegram notifying him of the death of his mother, at the old home in Essex County, Ontario. Deceased was 77 years of age and a native of the Isle of Wight.

Mrs. O'Brien, aged about 77 years, was found dead this morning at the residence of her grand-daughter, Mrs. John Duncan, Craigflower road. Deceased was a grand-mother of Mrs. Luke Humber, and it is rather a strange coincidence that the announcement of the death of Mr. Luke Humber's grandmother and his wife's grandmother should be received by them at the same time.

Mr. Wm. Halpenny, of this city, received information on Friday last of the death of his father, Richard Halpenny, in the township of Osgoode, Co. Carleton, Ontario. Deceased was a pioneer of that portion of the province and was aged 79 years. Mr. Joseph G. Halpenny, of Alberni, is also a son of deceased.

Miss Helen Louise Jack, aged 26 years, died last Friday morning at 6 o'clock. The funeral took place on Sunday from the residence on Superior street, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: A C Mowat, H Young, C Spring H Cameron, T Tideman, and Mr. McCulloch.

Last week, Henry Danson, a colored man aged over 80 years, and an old pioneer, died and was buried from the residence of S. Horsley.

Hugh McLean, aged 51 years, who arrived in this city from Donald a few weeks ago, died suddenly from heart disease, at Mrs. Glover's boarding house on Fort street. Deceased was a bridge inspector for the C. P. R. Co., and was a native of Inverness, Scotland.

AN EXTENSIVE CONCERN.

In our notice of the city industries in the New Year edition the paragraph referring to the brick works of Councillor Humber on the Saanich road, when being "made up" got "pied." Councillor Humber, as every one knows, is the most extensive brick manufacturer in the province, as well as a large employer of labor. In 1885 Mr. Humber manufactured and sold 3,250,000 bricks. Last season his out put was only one and a half millions. During the building and brick making season his employees number from 40 to 50, with a pay roll of $500 weekly. The make of 1885 sold at $8 per thousand; that last year at current rates. Every brick burned by him found a buyer. He has substituted steam for horse power and hereafter expects to be able to largely increase his capacity. He reports that all work for builders and contractors for the incoming season as encouraging, the indications being that a large number of new buildings will be erected within the city.

A PRO-CHINESE POLICY.

It is understood that the provincial government has received, through the Ottawa government a request from the authorities to use its influence to minimise as much as possible the anti-Chinese agitation in this province. It is stated that the promised subsidy to the C. P. R. Company for carrying the mails may not be secured if the agitation is continued, and that the desire of the British government was to keep on the best possible terms with the Chinese government in view of a possible war with Russia. Should war occur there is at present a strong probability that China would be Britain's ally, and this will account for the solicitude of the home government. In attempting to verify the above statements the Provincial Secretary replied evasively, which may be taken as an indication that there is some foundation for the rumor.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

On the 3rd of October, Mayor Fell wrote to the department of militia and defense in respect to the practice of rifle shooting at the range at Clover Point. In his reply, the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, encloses a copy of a report from Lt.-Col. Holmes, which says that the range has been in constant use since 1874, and that no accident has ever occurred. At all practices of the militia and rifle associations, danger flags are displayed on all roads leading to the range, and whenever necessary firing is stopped to permit people to pass. Col. Holmes says that he has heard no complaints for the past three years.

EXAGGERATION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph in reference to the "eighty-ton guns," twelve of which were said to have been ordered to Victoria, will probably prove to be an exaggeration, or rather a misprint of the word "eighty" instead of "eight." We believe twelve eight-ton guns have been ordered to this city; the eighty ton monsters are not yet so plentiful in the service that twelve of them would be concentrated at one point. One eighty-ton gun, as an American journal has pointed out, could knock San Francisco into smithereens supposing every gun on this continent were trained against it.

ARRESTED FOR INCENDIARISM.

The verdict of the jury, which enquired into the cause of the fire in W. Aikenhead's building, at Nanaimo, on December 5th was to the effect that the fire was caused by the action of Geo. Milne and that the insurance company offered a premium for incendiarism by the lax manner in which the risk was taken for much beyond the value of the stock. An information was at once sworn out by Mr. Aikenhead, and Geo. Milne was arrested on a charge of arson and lodged in gaol to await the preliminary examination.

HYMENEAL.

The nuptials of Mr. Gerson, a Port Townsend merchant, and Miss Rosa Rostein, were solemnized yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, Gordon street, by H. Bornstein, acting rabbi. A large number of guests were present at the festivities. They have our wishes for future welfare. The happy couple will leave for their future home at Port Townsend on Wednesday morning next.

FROM ALASKA.

The steamship Idaho, Capt. Grroll, arrived from Alaska last night at 6 o'clock, and left again this morning at 11 a. m. for Portland. Governor Swineford and several other passengers were on board. The news is of no special importance, mining operations being generally at a stand still during the winter months. The usual quantity of bullion from the Treadwell mill was brought down.

VAN HORNE COMING.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President and General Manager of the C. P. R. Company, writes that he purposes leaving Montreal for this coast on a tour of inspection about the 12th inst. It is said that his visit to Vancouver will probably evolve a settlement of the disputed right of way from Port Moody to that city.

JUMPED THE FENCE.

Ah Jim, a Chinese thief, who was arrested on Friday, jumped the gaol yard enclosure on New Year's day, when the policeman on guard was in the barracks, and partook of his New Year's dinner with his friends in Chinatown. He has not

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

Fearful Accident in Ohio---A Passenger Train Telescoped.

Great Loss of Life---Two Trains Consumed---Terrible Scene.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 4.—A fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, at an early hour this a. m., collided with an east bound freight near this city, wrecking both trains. Nineteen bodies have been taken from the wreck; more are injured. Three coaches were burned. Physicians have gone to the scene from here. The weather is very cold, the thermometer ranging 3 degrees below zero. The fast train was about fifty minutes late and was running at the rate of sixty miles per hour, passing Republic, a small station like a flash, and rushed along to Curve, one mile west of this town when suddenly the engineer saw a freight train under full headway and within a few hundred yards of him. He at once applied the air brake, reversed his engine; but it did no good, and the next instant the crash came telescoping the coaches and piling them up on each other. To add consternation to the horrible scene a fire broke out in the smoking car and soon spread to the other cars and the passengers wedged in among the broken cars. Fifty cars were consumed by the flames. The screams of the wounded and the dying were heart rending, but no assistance could be given until the citizens awakened by the crash and came to their assistance. It is a fearful sight and recalls the Ashtabula disaster horror of the winter of 1877. It is impossible to give the names of the killed and wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The total number of passengers on the wrecked train was 65. Ten bodies have been taken out and 13 are believed to be in the ruins. The names of the dead as far as identified are as follows: F. C. Barkley, Wm. Fredericks, Washington; fireman of express; Jas. Osterman and two sons, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Osterman and two of the children were saved. The smoker was entirely consumed and all passengers in it killed. All mail and express matter was destroyed. About a dozen of the wounded have been taken to Republic, where they are being cared for. Trains were only a hundred yards apart when they first saw each other.

VERY LATEST.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 4—3:30 p. m.—It is now estimated that 22 persons were burned to death in the train wreck near here this morning. The scene is visited by thousands of people from the surrounding country. It is the most heartrending scene ever witnessed here.

Another Fatal Collision.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Medoc passenger train on the Boston and Albany road, which should have arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning collided with a freight train. Five persons were killed, one being burned to death and ten or more are seriously injured. Fourteen first class Chicago and western mail pouches and seventy-three second class bags mail matter entirely burned. These contained much registered matter for the east.

A Tragedy at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The British ship John McLeod which has just arrived at this port, the bearer of a tragedy which occurred on board during her passage are learned. The vessel left St. John, N. B., Feb. 14, of last year. On the morning of March 10th, the second mate, named Atkinson, who it is alleged was of a violent temper beat a Greek sailor, Antonio. The same night Antonio stabbed Atkinson in the abdomen. The Greek hid himself and next morning was discovered aloft on the foretop gallant cross tree. He was ordered down but failed to obey. Capt. Stewart knowing that Antonio was armed, and fearing danger from him, distributed fire arms among the crew and seventy-five shots were fired at him. He returned about forty. Finally he was killed and his body was thrown overboard. At the same time Atkinson died. When the vessel reached Shanghai, whence she was bound, an examination was held and the captain was exonerated from all blame.

Deaths at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The barque Germania arrived from Seattle yesterday under the charge of the first officer, Lancaster. She was twenty eight days on the passage. Capt. John Owens, her master, died during the voyage. The deceased was 25 years of age.

The British bark Lady Bowen, Capt. Rood, twenty days from Port Gamble, for Brisbane, lumber laden, reached this port yesterday in distress. Her captain reports that on Dec. 15, the vessel encountered a heavy eastern gale, veering to S. W., which stove in her bulwarks and stanchers and smashed two boats and the cabin windows. The cabin was flooded with water and blew away a number of sails. One of the crew, Alexander Hesse, a native of Sweden, 26 years of age, was killed during the gale and was buried at sea.

Thief Captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A bold robbery was perpetrated at the residence of Don Domingo, Grand Chilian Minister, last night. The burglar was T. B. Silva, a Brazilian, who had formerly been employed in the household. About a month ago, Silva was discharged under suspicion, and went to New York. He returned last night and entered the home of his former employer and stole a sum of money and $7,000 worth of jewellry and other valuables. The thief was arrested this morning while boarding a train for New York and the valuables recovered.

Several Hundred Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—A special from Nogales, Arizona, says a report reached this city that a severe fight had taken place between the National troops and revolutionists in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, and that several hundred had been killed on both sides.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Col. W. H. Bolton, ex-superintendent of second class matter in the Chicago post office recently indicted for embezzlement in United States district court, this afternoon pleaded guilty to withholding $12,000 from the Government. His counsel cited Col. Bolton's honorable war record and the fact that he had turned over all his property to the Government, equal to about the amount of the embezzlement. The Court said he would defer sentence.

Unnecessarily Alarmed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Calling attention to the fact that twelve 80-ton guns are on the way from England to Victoria the *Herald* says that if all the 1728 large guns possessed by this government were mounted in San Francisco, they would not protect that city against even one of the twelve 80-ton guns.

More Shaking.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—There was a smart shake here at 6:47 this a. m., and two shocks a Summerville.

Holliday Dead.

Ben Holliday

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. G. A. Biggar, D. L. S., formerly a resident of this city, will arrive from Calgary in a day or two and afterwards go east to Ottawa to spend the winter.

Mr. C. Semlin, M. P. P. for Yale, arrived in the city last night, and will remain for the session of the Legislature.

Mr. H. A. Munn, of the *Columbian*, is spending the holidays in this city.

Mr. Reginald Nuttall returned by the Mexico this morning. Mrs. Nuttall and Miss Nuttall remain in San Francisco for some time. They are residing with friends in the Bay City.

Mr. A. H. Dixon, of Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son of Toronto, is in the city. He has been sojourning here a few days and is delighted with this city, its environs, the climate, the people and the province generally.

Messrs. S. P. Palmer and E. H. Palmer of the type founding firm of Palmer & Rey, San Francisco, Portland and New York were passengers by the Mexico this morning. Mr. S. P. Palmer goes east to New York via the Canadian Pacific. He came that way a few weeks since and was so charmed with the trip that he takes it in again.

Mr. A. C. Perry, the Vancouver fancy goods, stationery and news dealer "rustler," was a passenger by the Elder for San Francisco on Saturday. He will be absent a couple of weeks.

Mrs. S. Nesbitt, who has been sojourning in Great Britain for some time, returned to this city Friday last accompanied by her nephew.

The Dr. Stevenson mentioned in the pioneers' trip across the continent in 1862, is the popular and well known Dr. Stevenson of this city.

Mr. James Wilson, Supt. of the C. P. R. telegraph service, is here in connection on business connected with the company's service in this city.

In the account of the Pioneers' trip the name of Mr. Bowron, the gold commissioner at Barkerville, was printed Brown, and that of Donald Simpson of this city, who was one of the party, was printed Donald Thompson.

Mr. C. D. Rand returned to-day after an absence of several months, during which he visited Nova Scotia and other eastern states.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Antonelli, a contractor under Earle & McLellan on the Island Railway, is now at Sault Ste Marie. He has a contract for clearing and grading on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway.

M. W. H. Kinross directs the choir of the First Presbyterian church, Oakland.

Mr. S. Perry Mills, barrister, who has been confined to his room for a week, is convalescent.

Mr. M. Lumby left this morning for Okanagon.

Mr. E. Adams, recently of Maple Bay, arrived from New York yesterday. He came via Panama.

Mr. Geo. Henderson, manager of the Foster mines, left for Clinton this morning.

Mr. W. Gordon, of the Hamilton Powder Co., left for the mainland to-day.

Mr. A. C. Couves will soon be about again.

Governor A. P. Swineford, of Alaska, arrived down on the Idaho, and left this morning by the Sound steamer *en route* to Washington.

Rev. W. N. Wetchenoff, a clergyman of the Greek church, arrived from Sitka last night, and registered at the Driard. He is going down to San Francisco.

At the Driard: Captain H. G. Nichols, of the U. S. navy; Captain Carrol, of the Idaho.

We are glad to see Mr. Morris Moss, who was very severely injured by a falling rock several weeks ago, again on the streets. He hopes to be as strong as ever in another week or two.

Messrs. R. Wingate, of Tacoma, and G. Wingate, of Clatsop, W. T., are in the city and registered at the Driard.

C. G. Major, of New Westminster, was a passenger by the Rithet to-day.

Col. Herchmer, of the N. W. mounted police, is in the city.

Ald. I. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, returned from the mainland to-day.

Mr. E. C. Neufelder returned from the mainland by the Rithet this afternoon.

Mr. Corbould, of Messrs. & Corbould, McCall, barristers, New Westminster, is in the city.

Dr. McSwain's health demands a relaxation from practice for a few weeks. He will leave on Saturday for a brief trip to Southerh California. His numerous friends join in the wish that his brief holiday will be a beneficial one for his health.

At the Oriental: H Morton, Hastings, Ont.; A McEachron, A Champagne, Montreal; F D Clum, New York; John Snow, Revelstoke; A Haslan, Nanaimo; J McDonald, Chemainus; Jas Abrams, Vancouver.

Mr. N. P. Howe, the advance agent of the Pyke-Winston troupe, arrived to-day. Tickets are already on sale at Waitt & Co.'s store. Don't delay in purchasing, so as to avoid the rush.

TAPPING THE PIPES.

The complaint made against Mr. J. Braden, plumber, by Mr. A. Hendry, water works engineer, was investigated this afternoon by His Worship Mayor Fell and Mr. T. Russell, water commissioner. Mr. Thorton Fell appeared for the corporation. The charge is that Mr. Braden, in his capacity as a plumber had connected one pipe with another pipe leading to the water main, in Dr. Trimble's house, Broad street, in violation of the provisions of the water works by-law.

Mr. A. Hendry deposed and illustrated by a piece of pipe, cocks, etc., how he found the pipes connected. An application was made two or three days after the pipe had been connected to turn on the water, which was not done because the pipe had not been connected according to regulations, permission not having been given.

Mr. J. D. Robinson stated that he had seen the pipes connected, when he visited the place in connection with Mr. Hendry. Mr. John Bray also gave evidence. Mr. John Braden did not call any witnesses. He criticised Mr. Hendry's evidence, which was pronounced in many particulars to be incorrect, and offered to pay the whole expense of uncovering the pipes to prove that his version, which he explained at length, was true. He characterized the proceedings as malicious, and taken for the sole purpose of annoying him. The pipes, he said, never had been connected.

The inquiry then adjourned and the evidence will be reported to the council.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the lagest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A Colonial Conference Suggested--Defence of the Empire.

Colonial Intervention--Unhappy Ireland--Home Rule.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that of all the modes of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, by far the best is that of summoning a conference of all the Englands over sea to discuss how best we can keep up and strengthen the family tie. The Colonial Conference to which the Secretary of State has just summoned the representatives of all our colonies beyond the seas will be a memorable meeting. The issue of the invitation marks the extinction of the pernicious old Cobdenic heresy that separation was the natural and normal goal of all our colonies, and the opening of the Conference will mark in history the first conscious effort of the English race after unity on a wider basis than that supplied by this small island in the Northern seas. The Government has done well to curtail rather than to multiply the subjects which the colonial representatives will be invited to discuss. But it went to the very extreme of caution when it limited the attention of the Conference to the organization of the Empire for military defence and promotion of commercial and social relations by post and telegraph. These are both necessary subjects for consideration, and if the Conference did nothing else but settle the vexed question of an Imperial penny postage it would justify its existence. But it is idle to imagine that the colonies will rest content, or for a moment to rest content, with so truncated a Conference as this. The question of the defence of the Empire is important, but does any one imagine that it will be possible to organize and develop all the

MILITARY AND NAVAL RESOURCES

of our great colonies over sea, with a view to common action against the common foe, and then to continue to deny to those colonies any voice at all in the disposition of these forces or the direction of the policy which may necessitate their employment? Nothing is more certain than that the more interest the colonies are induced to take in Imperial defence, the more sacrifices they are induced to make for the military and naval strength of the Empire, the more imperative will be their demand to have a voice in the direction of Imperial policy. Co-operation in defence implies co-operation in counsel. If ministers are not prepared to federalize the Empire they had better cancel the invitations to the Conference, and abandon all attempt to stimulate colonist interest in the Imperial system of defence. One outcome of the Conference ought to be the Consultative Committee of the Agents-General, which Lord Grey proposed in our columns two years ago. The Agents-General should be domiciled in the Colonial Office, with a right to have all dispatches minuted on to them which concern the general

INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE

or the special interests of each colony. No Cabinet decision on questions of peace or war should be taken until they have at least had an opportunity of expressing the opinions of the colonies on the question at issue. It will be impossible in future for Foreign Secretaries to carry on negotiations with France about the New Hebrides without taking the Agents-General of the Australian Colonies into their confidence at every step. The new system will have its disadvantages, but it will be compatible with the existence of the Empire, which is more than we can say for the existing arrangement. If no provision is made for the enfranchisement of the disenfranchised of the Empire, this Conference, and the development of a keener interest in Imperial affairs, will precipitate the danger which it was intended to avert. Even as to the army, navy, and post offices, the colonies will expect to share in the management of these departments of the Empire. If the colonists enter our army, and help man our navy, they will have to be represented at Whitehall and the Board of Admiralty. And even the postmaster-general will to cease to be

A PURELY BRITISH OFFICER.

The fact is that we have outgrown our governmental apparel, and the more we try to patch it up here and there the more clearly shall we discover that what is wanted is not patching but an entirely new suit of clothes. We are not disposed to regard with alarm the prospect of colonial intervention in what have hitherto been our private affairs. On the contrary, we should welcome the assistance of our colonists in settling the Irish question. Ireland is the one section of our Empire the majority of whose population would welcome an invader, be he Turk, Russian, or Chinese, with open arms, so long as he was an enemy of England. We have tried many things to remedy this, but we have not tried what every colonist at the forthcoming conference would tell us was the one thing needful: we have not allowed the Irish to manage their own affairs. There is not a single colony that would not revolt to-morrow if it were subjected to the treatment which Ireland receives at our hands; there is not one of them that is not under Home Rule devotedly loyal. It is too much to hope that in the Queen's jubilee year our colonists may induce us to pluck up sufficient courage to apply to Ireland the specific which has worked so wondrously in the Englands beyond the sea?

Cleveland Imposed Upon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The *Tribune's* London correspondent cable says: The connection between the so-called American exhibition advertised to be held in London next year and President Cleveland is again a matter of comment here. The promoters of the speculation have trumpeted Cleveland's acceptance of the post of honorary vice-president, which some how became transferred into honorary president, but they have not thought it worth while to give any notoriety to his withdrawal. The facts are that Cleveland was induced to accept the post by a couple of representations both of which were false. He was told that this exhibition was purely American in origin and character; whereas it is a pure speculation, English in origin and for which English money was found. He was told that the Prince of Wales had consented and accepted of a post similar to that offered him. Such post had been pressed upon the Prince who had refused to have anything to do with the concern. These misrepresentations were brought to Cleveland's notice. He was further warned that his fame was being used in order to induce English and Americans to believe the American government had some official connection with the enterprise. The President thereupon withdrew his name and notice of his withdrawal was given to the highest authorities connected with the exhibition. This was last August, but Cleveland's name is still used.

PAID THE TAX.

Five Chinese arrived from San Francisco on the Mexico this morning, and not being merchants or professional men, paid the head tax of $50 each to Mr. Hunter, customs officer. The Dominion treasury is thus $250 richer, and the province considerably poorer by the association of

IN THE WINDOWS OF THE
B. C. Stationery & Printing Company

WATER WORKS ENGINEER.

The Proposals Made by Applicants and their Qualifications.

At the adjourned meeting of the council, held last night, the principal business was the appointment of an engineer to prepare plans for and superintend the work of construction of the new reservoirs in connection with the city water works, for which the ratepayers have authorized a loan of $75,000. The applicants, their qualifications and propositions as to salary, were as follows:

Mr. James A. Mahood offered to draw plans and specifications and provide bills of quantities for one per cent. on the cost, or for the lump sum of $500. Or he would act as consulting engineer, in addition, for two per cent. on the cost, or do both above for three per cent. This gentleman submitted certificate from the chief engineer of the European and North American Railway; a letter of credence from contractors of the New Brunswick and Canadian Railway; a letter from Gen. De Russey, upon completion of fortifications at San Francisco of which he (Mahood) had charge; a letter of appointment and clearance from Russian-American Telegraph Co., for three years service in Asiatic Russia; copy of appointment as assistant government engineer for New Brunswick, and also as division engineer on the C. P. R.

Mr. C. W. Busk proposed to make plans and specifications, provide bills of quantities and superintend the whole work for four per cent. of cost, $150 to be paid at time of receiving instructions and the balance within one month after completion of works. Is an associate member of the I. of C. E., London, and for three years was employed as an engineer on the London & North-Western Railway.

Mr. H. B. Smith, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, wrote that he had been in receipt of $200 per month for the past two years and would not care to take less. His professional services, extending over 17 years, embraced different works, such as bridging, river improvements, water works, &c.

Mr. G. Hargreaves asked $150 per month to prepare plans, specifictions and for superintendence. He had served three years apprenticeship in the gas works in Liverpool, England.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hargreaves received the appointment on a vote of 5 for Hargreaves against 4 for Mahood. Several of the councillors were in favor of employing the latter gentleman to prepare the plans and specifications for $500, leaving the work to be carried out by Mr. Hendry, or by some other party, but they were in a minority.

Mayor Fell was of opinion that such an important appointment should be left to the incoming council, which would carry out the work, and the majority of the ratepayers will agree that his worship is right. However, now that an engineer has been appointed, there will no longer be any excuse for postponing the work. The money has been borrowed and should be expended. The dry season, not far off, will probably be upon us before the proposed improvements have been completed, unless more energy is displayed in carrying out the well understood wishes of the people.

SUPREME COURT.

Present: Sir M. B. Begbie, Knight C.J., and Hon. Justices McCreight and Walkem.

Applications were made by the counsel for Ridley and Atkinson, two prisoners convicted at Metlakatlah, in connection with the recent troubles there, by Judge Harrison, for their release by *habeas corpus*. Counsel for prisoners finished his argument this morning, having commenced on Thursday last. The counsel for the prosecution were not called on for argument, the court unanimously discharging the applications and ordering the prisoners in custody. Mr. Theo. Davie for the prisoners; Mr. P. Æ. Irving and Mr. W. J. Taylor, of Eberts & Taylor, for the prosecution.

CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HAY FEVER.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.**

C. P. R. TELEGRAPH.

The office of the C. P. R. Telegraph service in this city will be removed in a day or two to Messrs. Allsop & Mason's block, the company having secured for an office the corner store on the corner of Government and Broughton streets, which is now being fitted up for the company's use. The present office is the property of the Dominion; has been occupied by the telegraph office since the fall of 1881. It will be converted into a money order department for the post office service.

A private letter from Soda Creek informs us that Mr. Robert McLeese, M. P. P., and Mr. Robert Collins, miller, have each sustained a fracture of an arm. Particulars of the accident were not given.

—Victoria is not the only city that gets out large papers. On Sunday, Dec. 19, the New York *World* consisted of 32 pages; and it boasted that the amount of "composition" in the number was three times as much as that in "Ivanhoe" or "David Copperfield."

—Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman, who is now in London, has informed the *Canadian Gazette* that he has sold 6,000 acres of his Kootenay "grab" at an advance of 150 per cent. upon its cost. If the statement is accurate, it carries with it a lesson that our "grab" government will, of course, be too obtuse to learn.

—The *Colonist* appeared in a brand new suit last Saturday, which became it very well. Our contemporary has discarded the old style of "make up," adopting that of THE TIMES in its stead. The word British is discarded from the heading, out of simpathy, it is presumed, for its editor who was once thankful that he was not an Englishman. The cost, upon the whole, is a becoming one. Before it is worn thread-bare it need not surprise anyone to hear of its being turned half a dozen times

—The Winnipeg *Manitoban* is opposed to the candidature of Prof. Goldwin Smith in Lisgar against Mr. A. W. Ross, on the ground that the former is a new resident. Further it says: Mr. Goldwin Smith has done nothing to justify him in interfering in Lisgar. A brilliant man he undoubtedly is, but his brillancy and celebrity as a writer have done Manitoba more harm than good. He has not in the past been the friend of this country. He has decried it. He has paid us merely a flying visit. He has invested no money here with a view to the advancement of anything but his own aspirations. In a word, Mr. Goldwin Smith, notwithstanding his admitted cleverness, is not the man for Manitoba.

LOOK AT THE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

Prayer and Hymn Books, separate and in cases.

Catholic Prayer Books.

Church Services, Bibles.

IN THE WINDOWS OF THE
B. C. Stationery & Printing Company

DOMINION SURVEYS.

Astronomical Surveys Prosecuted this Year by Otto J. Klotz.

The Work Performed--Magnificent Mountain Scenery.

As many of THE TIMES readers are aware Mr. Otto J. Klotz, the officer in charge of the Dominion Astronomical Surveys, was operating in this province for the past two seasons. He began his observations at Seattle and continued these eastward as far as Calgary, where a junction was made with the Northwest surveys. Mr. Klotz states that the reason which compelled him to go to Seattle was, that it is one of only two points on the Pacific Coast, the longitude of which from Greenwich has been accurately determined by Astronomical survey. San Francisco is the other point, and Seattle being near our boundary, was, of course, the most convenient point for me to begin my observations. From Seattle he was able to obtain the absolute longitude of Kamloops and other points in British Columbia. Having done so he made observations at Port Moody, Victoria and Revelstoke at the second crossing of the Columbia and establishing astronomical stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was felt necessary to establish

CORRECT ASTRONOMICAL POINTS

in British Columbia in order to obtain a correct survey of the lands of the coast on the rectangular plan adopted in the Northwest, as it was next to impossible to carry lines through the mountains. It was also deemed wise to have a correct survey made of the railway line, as it would thus serve for a base from which to run surveys at any time north or south. This would enable surveyors to go out and locate townships with little cost, and obviate for the time the necessity of a general and complete survey of the whole country. The survey will be continued east to the Atlantic Coast, so that the whole geographical outline of the Dominion may be gathered into the survey at some future time.

Mr. Klotz is now in Ottawa making up his compilations and will return to the west in the spring to continue the survey.

STRIKING FEATURES.

In conversation with a press reporter he said that he had met with nothing very striking, excepting the grand view of the scenery. He had traversed every trans-continental line of railway in North America from Mexico upwards but not a single one will compare with the C. P. R. It is true the Denver and Rio Grande has some magnificent scenery but its extent is but small compared to the 600 miles of grandeur which forms a continuous picture from Calgary to the coast. On the C. P. R. you are in the midst of the great towering mountains which rise up on either side to vast heights, conveying at once an immediate impression of their stupendous greatness, and opening up a vivid panoramic series of fascinating pictures that delight the eye and chain the imagination. On the American lines you are not in the presence of the earth's great natural monuments. It is true the absolute height of the mountains is greater than ours, but you see them at a distance with their blue serrated tops outlined against the sky, and you are told "that is Pike's Peak," or is some other famed mountain.

THE IMPRESSIVE GRANDNESS

of the C. P. R. mountain scenery is certain to prove an immense attraction to tourists." "I made," continued Mr. Klotz, "a survey of the heights of the more prominent peaks as follows: Mount Stephen 6,474 above the railway, and 10,523 above the sea; Mount Burgess, named after the Deputy Minister of the Interior, 3,922 above the railway and 7,971 feet above the sea; Mount Field 4,504 above the railway, and 8,554 feet above the sea; Mount Deville 5,274 and 9,321 above the sea; Mount King 4,827 feet above the railway, and 8,876 feet above the sea; Mount Sir Donald 6,980 feet above the railway, and 10,645 feet above the sea, this being the highest on the line; Mount Klotz, 6,909 above the railway, and 8,576 above the sea; Mount McArthur 6,390 above the railway, and 8,057 above the sea; Mount Carroll 3,558 feet above the railway, and 9,449 above the sea; Mount Hermit 4,983 feet above the railway and 9,063 above the sea. The latter is named from its appearance, looking like the form of a man sitting in solitude looking upwards with perfect lineaments of face and form outlined against the sky.

YALE NEWS.

The Weather—Attempt at Robbery—Schools—Personal, etc.

Weather turned cold—December 23rd. Snow storm set in on the afternoon of 24th, and continued incessantly until this morning, 29th, without a break—trains blockaded—no mail for three days from the east—snow drifted in heaps three to four feet deep—three or four engines running all the time with snow plows—thermometer 8° below on Sunday—river still open. No boat since 19th—train from the west had to lay over at Ruby Creek all night last night—sunshining nicely to-day, but snow drifting some still.

Our teacher, Mr. Kinney, held his examination on Thursday 23rd—attendance very good. A successful entertainment and Xmas tree was given in the Cascade Hall on Xmas eve. About $20 was realized for school prizes. L. R. Johnson, Esq., master mechanic of C. P. R., occupied the chair. The children were happy.

J. B. Lovell, Esq., J. P., returned from his holiday trip to Victoria this morning. Court revision held to-day; business very limited.

W. Fraser, son of James Fraser, Esq., watchmaker of this town, who has been employed as time keeper for some time in the C. P. R. shops here has been promoted to a more lucrative position at Donald. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and his employers are not slow to appreciate his value. Success to you, Billy; so say we all.

Our butcher shop has changed hands recently. The firm of Powers & Irwin will now endeavor to satiate the ravenous cravings of the carnivorous epicure.

A bold attempt was made to break into J. B. Lovell's store last night. The would-be thief, which is supposed to be a Chinaman, aroused the dog by breaking a pane of glass, which brought the clerks who sleep in the store to the spot, when "John" was suddenly reminded that he had business elsewhere and declined an interview with his vigilant pursuers.

The circulation of the Toronto *Globe* recently has increased enormously. For the week ending 25th Dec., it averaged a daily issue of 31,641 copies. This tops all its rivals.

The Government Immigration Bureau is paying special attention to the United States just now, and large quantities of printed information about the Northwest is being sent to Canadian agents in various cities.

It takes a long time to officially bury the body of a member of the royal family of Spain. King Alfonso, who died a year ago, has not been buried yet.

The people of Dakota are exceedingly angry because Mr. Cleveland in his message forgot to say anything about admitting that enterprising commonwealth

—THE—

Remedial Compound,

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND consists of vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized. Its relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as the testimonials testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-ache, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the disordered state of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

Remedial Compound is prepared in two forms, Liquid form, $1 per bottle, 57 pills in a box (sugar coated) by mail per box 25c.

Address REMEDIAL COMPOUND,
Stanstead, P. Q. or Derby Line, Vt.

REMEDIAL LIVER PILLS (sugar coated) cure Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Jaundice, &c., they are quick, mild no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound. By mail 25c.

Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from Druggists generally.

nov

The Starr Kidney Pad.

A PERMANENT

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Alarming Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention, Sedimentary Urine, Dropical Symptoms denoting the presence in the system of Albumen, common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Suppression of Urine, Lumbago, and all Urinary Complaints.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be had from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting). Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. of Toronto are again introducing it to the notice of their among cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this compound, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the kidneys and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1883.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Robinson and D. R. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; Hall, Dowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Co., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Nicola; Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 8, 1886.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Once more the ceaseless march of time has brought us to the fleeting hours of a dying year. Another milestone has been reached, and present new stage of the journey will be entered upon, to lead—who knows whither? The death of a year—now becoming a familiar occurrence to most of us—is generally a time for thought and reflection, ending not infrequently in high resolves for the future which, sad to say, often prove as evanescent as the time and circumstances that gave them birth.

The year 1886 has been, in several respects, an important one for British Columbia. It has witnessed the complete fruition of long-deferred hopes and expectations, in respect to the greatest undertakings in the history of the province. Our natural way—the Canadian Pacific Railway, linking the two oceans across Canadian soil, although completed in 1885, was not opened for traffic until the spring of the present year. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, also finished and regularly operated and the dry dock practically completed, during the closing year. These gigantic undertakings which have, ever since confederation, occupied the attention of our parliaments, to the exclusion of almost all other business, have thus been successfully accomplished. They have become "living realities," exemplifying what may be achieved when there is a determination to succeed; and they will ever remain an incentive to nobler exertions still. The material prosperity of the province, as indicated by the sound financial standing of its business men, by a largely augmented urban and rural population, and by the enormous number of comfortable residences erected, and new enterprises embarked in, is eminently satisfactory and reassuring. The prophecies of pessimists, that the completion of the public works would be followed by a severe depression, and possibly by financial crisis, have not been realized. Settlers have arrived in large numbers, and locating in Alberni, Comox, New Westminster District and elsewhere, are contributing in the direction most needed to the wealth and development of the country. Our marvellous mineral wealth, the extent of which cannot even be approximated, has yielded larger returns to the miner than in the previous year, and the golden treasure of the rocks—in Cariboo, Big Bend and Kootenay—are being unfolded by men who have the experience and the means to practically demonstrate their undoubted richness. Never before in the history of British Columbia were the prospects so favorable for a practical development of our quartz mines. This work, upon which our future so largely depends, is being undertaken by our own citizens in a manner to inspire confidence, and will be carried forward, there is every reason to hope, to great success. With the coal trade improving—and possessing inexhaustible mines of the best coal on the Pacific Coast; with the great lumbering industry expanding and finding new markets—and possessing the best and largest areas of timber lands in the world; with the product of our "sea farm" commanding higher prices—and possessing the choicest quality and largest quantity of habitants of the deep, stagnation in trade, such as period-ically afflicts the manufacturing centers of other provinces and States, is unlikely to occur here, and with care, prudence and foresight on the part of our business men, may safely be pronounced impossible.

In the political arena, the position of British Columbia is practically unchanged. An appeal to the electorate resulted in the return to power by a minority vote of the SMITHE government by a slightly diminished majority. To those cognizant of the methods by which public opinion is expressed in the ballot box—was manufactured, this result was not unexpected. Fortunately or unfortunately, the shibboleths of party, as understood in the eastern provinces, and by which a man's political proclivities are defined and determined, do not obtain here. Absorbed in the work of building up the material interests of the province—in developing its illimitable resources by the construction of the railways and the settlement of its fertile valleys—we have had no time—even had we inclination, to study the issues, living and dead, which divide the two great factions and upon which they are about to engage in a decisive struggle. Nevertheless, our public men, endowed as they are with a high order of intelligence and with a patriotic love of country, are eminently competent to govern the state wisely and well without the introduction of the party feuds and religious rancor which so unhappily dominate every other consideration in other portions of the Dominion.

During the year many of the old pioneers have "lain down to pleasant dreams," leaving behind memories to be cherished, names to be revered and examples to be imitated. Among those removed by death, the names of Dr. TOLMIE, WM. RAYBOULD, J. A. R. HOMES, and J. C. HOLMES occur to us as those of men who performed their several parts, as private citizens and as public servants, faithfully and well. Fresh tumuli on the shores of Ross Bay and in other cemeteries throughout the province, testify that the grim reaper has been garnering his annual harvest, while the tablets [illegible]

minutes; and more rapidly still springing into life again, borders very closely on the marvelous. It proved, beyond all question, the possession by its citizens, in a marked degree, of indomitable energy and courage, and may be taken as a sure augury of future achievements in everything that contributes to a prosperous and happy community.

Throughout the civilized world peace has prevailed; commerce has steadily revived; the art and sciences have multiplied; and on the whole, this old world is better to-day than it was on the birthday of the departing year. Guided by the past, we look confidently into the future, feeling an assurance that 1887 has in store for us, as a province and as a nation, the realization of many of our most ardent expectations. Having such feelings we can part with the old year with a minimum of regret, and as we hail the rising sun we can all with truth exclaim:

Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll crown him king,
We'll crown the blithe New Year;
And all our choicest offerings bring,
We'll dance, oh, merry songs we'll sing—
Songs he will love to hear;
And prove the frosty was with flowers,
That we may mock gay summer's bloom;
Roar, roar him on, ye rosy hours,
Think not, New Year, of winter's gloom.

Hope from young hearts, like spring-buds swelling,
Plans, fruit of long-tilled soil,
Vows wet with tears from bright eyes welling,
These holy vows is Love aye telling,
And strengthening with the toll;
Resolves and promises are the flowers,
That well may mock gay Summer's bloom:
Then bear him on, ye rosy hours,
Naught shall he know of Winter's gloom.

And gray Old Year is getting low,
His garlands withered lie,
His breath is coming short and slow—
Come then, New Year, since he will go,
('Tis sad to see him die);
Come, while we strew the way with flowers,
That we may mock gay Summer's bloom;
Oh, bear him on, ye rosy hours,
And all shall banish Winter's gloom.

PORT OF NANAIMO.

Table Showing Exports from the Port of Nanaimo for the Year Ending 30th June, '86.

ARTICLE.	COUNTRY.	TONS.	VALUE.
Coal	United States	252,840	$965,961
Coal	Sandwich Islands	2,857	11,428
Coal	Mexico	500	1,500
Coal	Asiatic Russia	1,400	4,200
Total Coal		258,597	$978,089
Iron ore	United States	200	450
Lumber	Asiatic Russia	M ft. 72	864
Dogfish oil	United States	gal 1000	746
Total value of exports			$975,155

Exports for the five months ending 30th November, 1886:

ARTICLES.	COUNTRY.	TONS.	VALUE.
Coal	United States	119,214	$417,249
Coal	Sandwich Islands	2,357	11,574
Coal	Mexico	200	800
Total Coal		121,771	$429,623
Iron ore	United States	2,220	5,575
Total value of exports for five months			$435,278

Table showing value of goods entered at Nanaimo Customs, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886; also duty collected:

1885 AND 1886.	Import Duty.	Value dutiable goods.	Value of Free Goods.	Duty collected.
Sept. Quarter	$14,447 62	$ 57,105	$ 26,192	$ 7,724
Dec. "	11,519 62	50,377	83,954	12,115
March "	8,318 10	36,820	1,451	4,622
June "	7,005 47	29,969	2,262	4,575
	$41,290 81	$174,291	$113,859	$29,036
Sept. Qr., 1886				
July, Aug. Sep.	$ 7,287 70	$ 29,954	$ 3,228	$ 1,677

Table showing revenue collected during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886:

Import duty	$41,290 81
Sick mariners dues	1,403 01
Petroleum inspection	146 10
Steamboat inspection	27 90
Seizures	211 27
Sales of unclaimed goods	103 30
Fines and forfeitures	90 00
Chinese immigration	54 00
Casual	2 00
Total revenue	$43,329 29

Collected during the five months ending 30th November, 1886:

Import duties	$13,922 48
Sick mariners dues	78 18
Petroleum inspection	61 50
Steamboat inspection	23 40
Penalties	16 50
Sales of unclaimed goods	18 25
Total	$14,059 81

Bullion Exported.

The bullion exported from the province for the current year, by months, was as follows:

	G. G. & Co.	B. B. C.	B.B.N.A.
Jan.	$ 22,105 53	$ 9,884 29	$
Feb.	11,263 03	7,831 41	2,150
Mar.	21,138 96	9,180 04	245
Apr.	36,247 16	18,130 36	1,984
May	29,735 92	29,501 43	3,371
June	16,008 25	28,213 27	725
July	30,764 14	29,650 95	7,067
Aug.	27,434 40	42,834 81	5,571
Sept.	27,346 63	52,245 85	7,063
Oct.	41,312 40	66,072 23	8,447
Nov.	55,830 67	50,547 91	10,225
Dec.	10,840 06	30,806 13	1,670
	$330,127 15	$374,398 18	$48,518
Garesche, Green & Co.			$330,127 15
Bank British Columbia			374,398 18
Bank B. N. A.			48,518 00
Total			$753,043 33

For the year 1884 the exports of bullion amounted to $613,305.73, and for 1885 $694,782.52. This year's export shows an increase of $153,250.81. To the total sum exported through the banks should be added one-fifth more, estimated to be the amount carried out of the country in dust by miners. This would make a total of $904,043.33, a sum which, no doubt, will be largely increased during the incoming year, if the signs of the times can be read aright.

Victoria Postoffice.

The statistics regarding our postoffice, kindly furnished by Mr. Wallace, the obliging postmaster, indicates in an unmistakeable manner the great forward strides the city of Victoria is making. For the year ending 30th of last June, the Postoffice orders issued

amounted in value to	$144,203 96
Commission on do	1,588 15
Dominion orders paid	221,010 56
Foreign orders paid	17,162 33
Total	$383,765 00
Being in excess over last year of	$18,000
Postal revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1886	$22,352 86
Postal revenue for the six months ended 31st Dec. '86	$12,115

Our Mineral Wealth.

British Columbia has proved the same [illegible] to be a mining country, and [illegible] is now approaching the morning. It is believed, if considerable capital is [illegible] From a number of districts [illegible] Cariboo comes the news of quartz lodes [illegible] and valuable from many of them, and [illegible] taken in consequence by mining men, and [illegible] [illegible]

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

The Pacific Coast Terminal City of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Early Explorations for a Route to the Coast—Port Moody Selected.

An Extension to Coal Harbor and English Bay Determined Upon.

A Start Made at Vancouver. Unparalelled Success Made in 1886.

During the early years in the history of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway discussion was rife as to the proper point for the Western terminus. In the search of reliable information the opinion of those best able to judge was obtained. The weight of evidence conclusively pointed to Burrard Inlet. The result of the inquiry might be summed up in the language of Admiral Cochrane. "I am of belief that the most advantageous site for the terminus is that of Burrard Inlet." The endorsement of this opinion was the selection of Port Moody at the head of the inlet, and the completion of the line thereto are matters of history. It is only to be regretted that the views expressed by Admiral Cochrane were not carried out in their entirety, viz: "That no ocean terminus of the trans-Atlantic railway should be situated at the head of the Inlet under discussion." That

PORT MOODY WAS SELECTED

on the score of economy, and with the view of constructing the railway to the tidal waters of the Pacific under a time limit, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia, is the opinion of those who have considered this question without a bias. This was the view taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and acting on it negotiations were commenced with the government of the province that ultimately enabled them to announce the selection of Coal Harbor and English Bay as the terminal point on the Pacific Ocean.

The company having secured a large tract of land on the peninsula contiguous to Coal Harbor, proceeded to lay the same out into town lots. The settlement on the peninsula was known at this time under various names—Gas Town, Granville, and village of Coal Harbor. The naming of the site Vancouver, by the general manager of the railway led to a great deal of discussion, that for a time marred the friendly relations existing between the capital and the champions of the new city. Happily this passed away and the new city is known far and wide as Vancouver.

ITS POSITION AND SURROUNDINGS.

The city stands on a peninsula formed by the waters of Burrard Inlet and False Creek (so called, because it was formerly considered a creek, but is in reality an arm of the sea.) At the portage, the site of the old village of Granville, the distance between these waters does not exceed a quarter of a mile, this distance increasing to a mile at the widest part where the central base line of the railway company's town plot is established. The ground rises by easy gradients from the portion before referred to and from the Inlet or False Creek to a height of 100 feet above water level. Thus giving every facility for drainage into the tidal waters mentioned. The city possesses a magnificent system of natural harbors, Coal Harbor extending along its northern front a distance of three miles with a mean breadth of two, so completely land locked that ships can ride out any storm that blows, with a single anchor out. English Bay, a noble roadstead, possessing an advantage over the inner harbor due to the fact that it can be entered by the largest steamer or sailing craft at any stage of the tide, the difficulties attendant on the passage of the Narrows being avoided, but not offering the same shelter from storms without the construction of artificial breakwaters.

FALSE CREEK, A BASIN,

two miles long with an average breadth of 700 yards, and a depth of 20 feet, at high water offering facilities for flat bottom craft and small steamers to lay down coal, wood and market produce at the foot of almost every street in the city, and affording unsurpassed sites for the erection of saw or other wood working mills and factories requiring cheap transport for the raw material and the removal of the manufactured article.

The untiring efforts of jealous rivals to arrest the growth of New York, and divert from that city the trade and manufacturing centering there, have been of no avail, owing to the fact that the city is unique in the matter of water frontage and shipping facilities. An examination of the plans will show that Vancouver is similarly endowed in this respect. Arguing from these premises it must be seen that the magnificent system of water frontage possessed by Vancouver is an important factor in her future development, and places a power in her hands that must tell strongly in her favor in the struggle for supremacy that will take place between the terminal cities of the great railways spaning the continent.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS

were commenced with the beginning of the year towards clearing the land of the timber; the growth even in this land of forest being immensely dense. Giant firs, girting forty feet; cedars, still larger; spruce and hemlock, all vied with each other in their efforts for possession; vine masses, ferns, devil's clubs and sallal so closely interwoven as to form an almost impenetrable labyrinth, soon disappeared, showing the gentle slopes, so eminently adapted for the site of the future city. Now that the obstructions to the view were removed from the uplands what a glorious panorama was laid bare? For the first time from the summit lands of the plot could be seen the city's future wealth. Burrard Inlet to the north and east, over whose surface and beyond that dark belt of pines could be seen in vivid contrast. The Golden ears of the Pitt Range. Mount Crown with an elevation of 4768 feet; Mount Black, 4280 feet; the Twin Ball heads about 6200 feet, with their heavy heads silent and grand, like the colossal sphinx of eastern lands. The sandstone bluffs guarding the entrance to the Inlet underlying in the landscape. The cold, gray mountains of Howe sound, to the west, across English Bay, looking between Points Atkinson and Gray to the mountains fleecy in their softness and of the Island whose name we bear. [illegible]

home. Money poured in from all parts of the continent; insurances were promptly paid; works were started by the city and the owners of property, so that none need go without employment, with the result that in a short time the great loss was forgotten in the press of work and renewed prosperity.

CONSTITUTION OF CITY.

Vancouver was created a city under a charter granted by the Legislative Assembly at the session of 1886. The limits embrace an area of six miles in length by two and one half miles in breadth.

The election for mayor and aldermen was held in May, with the following result: Mayor, M. A. McLean; Aldermen, L. A. Hamilton, R. Balfour, T. Dunn, C. Coldwell, A. Northcott, P. Cordiner, J. Humphreys, E. P. Hamilton, H. Hemlow, J. Griffiths.

AFTER THE FIRE.

We will now give a few facts indicating the material advancement made in the six months following the fire. The following shows approximately the value of buildings erected and under construction:

Cordova street and extension	$ 98,000
Hastings street	81,000
Granville street	91,000
Pender, Seymour and Richard streets	20,000
Water street	51,000
Alexander street	10,000
Powell street	19,000
Carroll street	24,000
Howe, Cambie and Bear streets	7,000
Dupont street	6,000
Westminster street	16,000
Other streets, 17	18,000
Mills and wharves	80,000
Total buildings assessed	$ 521,000
Assessed value of real estate	2,600,000
Grand total	$3,121,000

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Corporation of the City of Vancouver on streets and buildings	$ 75,000
Corporation of the City of Vancouver for fire protection pipes	12,000
Canadian Pacific Railway—Grading, clearing, street making, &c.	200,000
Land companies—Clearing, street making, &c.	40,000
	$327,000

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sales for past six months—Canadian Pacific Railway	$250,000
Other land companies	75,000
	$365,000

VANCOUVER'S FUTURE.

The question is often asked what is there to sustain a large population at the terminus, and from what sources will its strength be received? We have referred to the expenditure made this year by the railway company. This will continue during the next year. The plans are drawn for round houses, and shops similar in pattern to those of Winnipeg, costing several hundred thousand dollars. Tenders will soon be invited for the erection of the depot and freight buildings and the general offices of the Pacific Division. A scheme for an elaborate system of wharves, sufficient to meet the requirements of the Oriental trade, is now under discussion. These works will involve a heavy expenditure; will require a large force of men to construct them, and the city's population will be greatly augmented by the army of operatives that will find employment in connection with the work.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Three saw mills, having a capacity of 45,000,000 feet of lumber, are now operated within the limits of the city. The Moodyville saw mill, with a capacity of 25,000,000 feet, although outside the city's limits, might fairly be reckoned as an industry that will add to our support.

A glance at the map will show the commanding position Vancouver holds with reference to the timber lands of the province. The growth of three hundred miles of coast land, stretching to the north, estimated at 90,000,000,000 feet, B. M., can be rafted down through sheltered channels without danger or loss in towing to the mills of Burrard Inlet; with this supply to draw from mills will spring up rapidly, making Vancouver the manufacturing centre and the chief distributing point for the lumber trade in British Columbia. The markets of the old world are open to the manufacturers of the Pacific; whilst the construction of the railway opens up a new field in the prairie lands of our Northwest. It might here be mentioned that this industry, in an indirect way, gives to the people of Vancouver cheap fuel. Ships coming from Australia for lumber bring coal in ballast, which is sold at a slight advance on cost, being placed on the wharf at $4 per ton, causing competition with the home coal to the benefit of the consumer.

It is impossible to compute the immense benefit Vancouver will derive from this industry, both in the increased value of exports and population. Cheap lumber not only will aid in the increased number of buildings but will tend to the establishing of industries in which lumber forms an important element.

FARMING LAND.

The choicest lands in the province lie to the south of the city. By the construction of roads south from False Creek, a distance of five miles, the produce of the rich Delta lands of the Fraser, Lulu and Sea Islands, comprising an area of many thousands of acres, can be diverted and made to swell the volume of the city's wealth. Space will not permit one enumerating other features that will go towards the support of the city. The development of the coal measures of the Coal Harbor peninsula. The establishing of car manufacturing works for the Canadian Pacific Railway and the consequent reduction of the iron ores in the vicinity to supply the raw material. The establishing of wholesale houses for the mainland trade, and the development of the shipping interests.

The people have a keen eye looking towards the rapid growth of the city. Active steps are being taken by the corporation in setting the city in order for the coming population. Amongst other works to be undertaken during the coming year are the construction of water works; a comprehensive system of sewerage; the opening up of streets, the construction of carriage drives; the improvement of the City Park, a magnificent property of 500 acres set apart by the government for this purpose, and the lightning of the city by gas and electricity.

THE POPULATION

now numbers 2500. Men gathered from all parts of the continent, all animated with the one desire of seeing the city prosper; their pulses throbbing in expectancy for the great things that are coming; satisfied with the unprecedented record of the past year but determined [illegible]

of Police (weighs 300 lbs.); John McLaren, Sergeant of Police (weighs 200 lbs.); J. H. Carlisle, Chief of the Fire Brigade; A. W. Cameron, Fire Engineer; Owen Hughes, Steward of Hospital.

FINANCE—RECEIPTS.

The revenue of the city since its incorporation from various sources has been:

Licenses (about)	$ 5,000
Police Court, &c.	2,000
Sale of Debentures	80,000
	$87,000

This sum has been expended in salaries, sundries, street improvements and other corporation requirements.

HEAVY RATEPAYERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. assessed value, about	$1,000,000
Hastings Saw Mill Co.	250,000
Oppenheimer Bros.	125,000
Brighouse & Hailstone	100,000
Major Dupont	75,000
Dr. Powell	75,000
John Morton	60,000
H. V. Edmonds	50,000
G. E. Corbould	30,000
J. W. Horne	30,000
C. G. Major	25,000
E. Crow Baker	25,000
W. B. Wilson	25,000
R. H. Alexander	25,000
Gilmore & Clack	20,000
Royal City Planing Mills	20,000
Mrs. Wilson	20,000
Dr. Milne	15,000
Alex. Johnston	15,000
Abrams & Co.	15,000
Jos. Griffiths	15,000
E. McKendry	10,000
John Dougall	10,000
Gideon Robertson	10,000
B. Springer	10,000
Wm. Power	10,000

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

Amongst the principal buildings erected since last June's fire the City hall, Fire hall, Presbyterian church, Catholic church, Public school, Oppenheimer Bros.'s brick block, Tye & Co.'s brick block, A. G. Ferguson's brick block, Gilmore & Clark's brick block, Templeton & Co.'s brick block, Capt. Crichton's brick block, Capt. Tatlow's brick block, the Horne brick block, the Holman brick block, the Sunnyside Hotel, the Gold House, the Dougall House, the Syndicate, the Regina Hotel, the European Hotel, the C. P. R. Hotel, the Brunswick Hotel, the Carter House, the Leland House, the Cosmopolitan Hotel, the Central Hotel, the Burrard House, the Bodega, the Granville, the Terminus, the C. P. R. offices and Bank of B. C., H. Abbott's residence, A. G. Ferguson's residence, Mr. Poulin's residence and many others.

Buildings under construction: C. P. R. Hotel, Angus & Co.'s warehouse, George Byrne's brick building, Hudson Bay Co.'s store, Y. M. C. A. hall, Bank building and a number of minor buildings.

We should not be doing the enterprising city of Vancouver justice did we not refer to its press in closing this chapter. Already our sister city boasts of a couple of dailies—the *News*, a morbing journal—and the *Advertiser*, an evening journal—and a very creditable weekly—the *Herald*. These are deservedly well patronized by the go-a-head Vancouverites.

DOMINION LANDS.

Progress of Settlement in the New Westminster District.

In an interview with Mr. H. B. W. Aikman, the efficient local agent of the Dominion Government at New Westminster for the administration of "Dominion Lands" our representative gathered the following valuable information in respect to that branch of the public service. During the past season 50,000 acres of land have been surveyed in New Westminster District, principally on the north side of the Fraser. In addition, upwards of 700 miles have been run by Dominion land surveyors in the Yale, Kamloops District. One hundred and sixty *bona fide* settlers in New Westminster District have obtained entry since the 1st of Aug. last, the date upon which actual entries commenced to be granted, and townships are being opened for entry as fast as the surveys are confirmed. About fifty of these actual settlers are expatriated Canadians with their families who have left the wind swept prairies of the Western States to return to their allegiance under the old flag. The remainder are principally from the eastern Provinces and Great Britain, and, as a whole, they are apparently just the class of settlers desired in this province, and many of them have families. The probabilities of a large emigration—particularly from the places above mentioned—is most encouraging. The area of land in the district suitable for agricultural purposes, may be estimated at 700,000 acres. Speculative squatters, who have been endeavoring to hold lands for the purpose of selling their so-called rights to incoming immigrants, are being rapidly weeded out, and good sterling settlers are taking their places.

The Wholesale Trade

Of the city and province has been fairly good, even satisfactory, and this notwithstanding the fact that expenditure ceased on the Canadian Pacific a year ago, while the Island Railway is also completed as well as the dry dock. These were the means of circulating considerable capital in our midst. Having entered upon another era in our history and existence our people are looking about the view of securing connections with foreign markets. Many of the leading wholesale dealers are spreading out, stretching their arms abroad to catch on to the trade that naturally is ours. The opening of the C. P. R. affords the energetic business man ample scope for his talents in this respect and we are pleased to note that already a considerable interior trade is transacted in this city.

Traders are hopeful for the future and believe that the incoming year will witness a vast expansion in the volume of business transacted. It is true that competition is keener than it was a few years ago; but that was to be expected. In all lines a steady business was transacted.

The failures for the year were few, and the sums involved not large, estimated at about $60,000, with assets at about $35,000. There were a number of minor failures amongst hotel and saloon keepers and a few contractors, but they were of a trifling nature.

The retail trade complain of slackness in some lines, with reduced sales. This is owing to increased competition, a fact that every one expected. The days of long prices and big profits are evidently now of the past. Each week hereafter will witness new comers opening out and making a bid for a share of public favors.

Marriage Licenses.

For the year ending the 31st December, 1884, the number of marriage licenses issued by the Church of this city were 171. The following table will show the number issued for each month during the past two years:

[illegible]

FAR OFF CARIBOO.

Its Early History—Discovery of William Creek Diggings.

Immense Amount of Wealth Extracted from Mother Earth.

The Great Quartz Excitement of 1878.

The Cariboo of To-day—The Railway Prospects.

This vast mineral region was discovered and opened in 1861, and has continued from then to the present time to give fair, and sometimes large returns for the expenditure of labor and capital on it. In 1858 the gold on the bars of the lower Fraser attracted the attention of the redundant population of California, who flocked to Victoria to fit out and leach where to go. Victoria at that time presented something like an Australian scene; numbers of tents being pitched along the harbor and on the picturesque knolls now occupied by more solid buildings. The inhabitants, previous to the new influx, were chiefly Hudson Bay employees, and the principal buildings were the Fort, on Fort street, now occupied by the Bank of British Columbia, and one on Bastion street, opposite the jail yard, and the warehouse on the water front. All the agricultural land (as it was then considered to be) from Douglas street east could have been bought for £1 per acre. But the miners were not looking for land; they wanted the gold; and they were getting ready to push up the unexplored sources of the big river. Building or buying boats, they started for the Fraser and with many an adventure with wind, waves, and Indians, reached the banks of the Fraser at Queensboro (New Westminster). Still pushing on, more coming behind them, they prospected, killed deer, caught fish, and eked out their stores of provisions, finding payable bars every now and then; but a great deal of the gold was below the level of the water, and had to be left till low water.

ON THEY PUSH,

crowded from behind, always looking for something better; they arrived at the rocky canyons at Yale. This was too much of a risk except for the most daring. To tempt the deceptive whirl and under-currents was more than enough for most of the hardy pioneers; so they climbed the bank and Yale becomes a camp and store house. Not to be stopped by anything but sickness or death, they continued up the rocky ledges where there was scarcely a foot-hold. But here comes a place they cannot pass; a deep fissure in the perpendicular face of the rock. Above, the naked rock towering hundreds of feet; below, the Fraser churned into angry foam at not being able to flow faster. They deliberate to go back and try to find a path over these mountains is not congenial to their tastes, and, looking down, the seething mass offers no inducements. They get a long pole, and, letting it fall over the abyss manage to get the point to catch in a notch of projecting rock. An adventurous one swings himself over, the perilous moment is past, they swing over some more poles and tie them with withes. Crossing this primitive bridge, the poles sinking with the weight and creaking at every step they pass on to the next adventure. Arriving at the Thompson, they divide, some going up this river some up the Fraser, up to Lillooet, some up Bridge river; gold everywhere on the bars, but some push on through this hitherto inaccessible wilderness, no roads, no provisions. Winter is coming on, they must provide winter quarters, and go on again in the spring. All the creeks and tributaries are prospected more or less and some pay well. Quesnelle is reached and a considerable portion of the gold found to have come down this river. Prospecting up the branch streams they come up to Keithley Creek. Here they begin to find it in greater abundance. They now find themselves in a high altitude and climbing the highest mountain, the famous Bald Mountain, see creeks radiating in every direction, they are on the highest mountain within many miles and can distinctly see the snow-clad peaks and rocky sides of the giant back-bone of the continent. But gold is what they are after. Traveling up Snow Shoe they cross to Antler where rich deposits are found. But the richest of all is unearthed when Dutch William crossed over the Bald Mountain and came upon the head waters of

WILLIAMS CREEK

named after him. Here, in 1862, were developed the amazingly rich deposits found and worked by Steele, Cunningham, Adams, Borthwick, Green, Black Jack and others. Here the writer has seen the Adams Co. clean up twice, (1862) each time they had about half a pauful of gold for the day's run. These claims, together with what was taken out on Keithley and Antler Creeks produced about $2,000,000 worth of gold that year. But the lower creek was not yet proved; lots of water to contend with.

At last the Barker, Diller, Baldhead and others bottomed below the canon where the ground proved to be as rich as above; the owners taking out from $25,000 and $100,000 to the interest. People began now to flock in from all parts of the world; Australia furnishing its quota. In 1862 there were over 4,000 men on the diggings, and the average number employed for 22 years was 3,049. The amount of gold taken out has exceeded $2,000,000 a year for 22 years. The closest approximation being between fifty and sixty millions up to the present time; the amount taken out in private hands not being known. The average per head per annum for the period mentioned is about $7.03.

THE QUARTZ EXCITEMENT

of 1878, fostered by Victoria speculators, did a great deal of injury to the country. Everybody took up quarts; and the amount of money frittered away in a hundred places would, had it been combined, have brought in the best machinery procurable from California; have thoroughly tested the mines and saved the country eight years of stagnation.

CARIBOO TO-DAY,

notwithstanding the great quantity of gold taken out, contains large areas of ground that, it is believed, will pay if properly worked, and also much that will pay as soon as provisions and supplies can be landed at more reasonable rates. For instance, large quantities of poor ground are now held and worked by Chinese, and they are credited with making $2 to $3 per day, and it is assumed that there is an abundance of such ground. Prospectors have been out in a northerly direction last summer. They returned [illegible]

animals could get there with provisions. Seeing that gold has been found on the bars of the Fraser above the present Cariboo mines, and that the source of supply must have been higher up, it is probable that this new place is the source, and that another Cariboo will be opened in the spring.

THE SCENERY.

Our readers perhaps may be surprised to hear any one speak of beautiful scenery in this rocky stronghold; but from various parties who have been out in that direction I hear that Bear Lake is one of the prettiest places that eyes have looked upon. A large tract of rich, clear, arable land exists near the lake—thousands of acres they say—and fish in abundance in the lake; splendid salmon; while the surrounding country is a hunter's paradise. Two of the above named party live there hunting, fishing and trapping. This lake, about 25 miles from here, is on the proposed trail to the new mines, which are about 80 or 90 miles from Barkerville, on the north of the range known as the Cariboo mountains, and on the creeks flowing north and into the big bend of the Fraser, a stretch of about 30 miles of granite formation separating these mines from the present mining region, before the auriferous slates, and quartz again make their appearance. It is to be hoped that the government will find means to open a trail, at no necessarily great expense, to assist in developing this

NEW EL DORADO.

The quartz has occupied a great deal of public attention this year, and a number of locations have been taken up again, over 60. The "Steadman" is being worked and presents a fine body of ore and assays well. The "British Columbia" presents a magnificent vein of quartz 23 feet thick at the present lowest level. They are putting up a shaft house and good machinery to sink another 150 or 200 feet. The "Island Mountain" is at present at work with a fine prospect; the work as it progresses verifying the predictions of the mining engineers who have examined and assayed the ore. Work is also being done on the "Dufferin" and "Wilkinson" and others. There is plenty of quartz, but hitherto this kind of ore seems not to have been understood. Large masses of sulphides are found throughout almost all the rock, and the geologists and mining experts agree as to the proper manner of treatment to be pursued, which is by chlorination. They all agree that the gold is there, and that by reducing in a mill to a certain gauge, putting the ore through a process similar to that adopted in California for the same kind of ore, that it can be made to pay handsomely. Mr. P. C. Dunlevy is getting ready to put up the "Kurtz & Lane" machinery which, with the addition of chlorination works it is expected will thoroughly test this sulphuret ore. With regard to

THE ALLUVIAL MINES

we are informed that there has been about as much gold, per man employed, taken out as usual; an aggregate of about $288,000 for the year, which, considering the shortness of the water supply (this has been an extraordinary dry year) is a very fair showing. The Forest Rose is said to have got into good ground and made a fair stake, enabling the owners to

"Do the grand in a distant land,
Ten thousand miles away."

Messrs. Smith and Innes are now visiting the scenes of their boyhood's happy days, and it is hoped that before the close of another year some more of the claims will get into their pay ground after a struggle of many years. Notable among these is the "Mason Co." on Antler Creek, who have been making Herculean efforts to get into the creek below the old Antler diggings in the deep ground. They have been driven out every time they broke through the bed rock into the gravel, by the pressure of the water, but have had satisfactory proof of the gold being there in paying quantities. They have let a contract for logs and are going to put up a mill and flume the whole creek. The B. C. M. & M. Co. have also let a contract for logs and are going to put up a mill. Mr. Mason is also credited with the intention of putting a mill up near Jack of Clubs Lake. On Snow Shoe, the Long Tunnel Co. have been taking out pay after running in over three-quarters of a mile and are, I believe, going to sink a shaft for the better working of their mine. This will prove to a certain extent a lot of vacant ground in the vicinity, which will, no doubt, now be taken up.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY

will no doubt, be a great aid in developing the country. Of the two routes sketched by Mr Bowman each will have its advantages and adherents. It appears to the writer to hinge somewhat on the development of the big bend of the Fraser as a gold producer, for if that is going to be another Cariboo the most direct line with probably the easiest grades lies right through the mineral region.

The low pass before mentioned as being lately discovered would enable the engineers to carry a line through by Horse Fly, Keithley, now Snow Shoe, Antler, Bear Lake, etc., right through the Rockies and connect with the proposed Hudson Bay and Fort Simpson line, when the highest point would probably be at Saw Mill Flat, head of Antler. These matters, however, we must leave to the "powers that be" and the engineers. I may say that it is with great satisfaction that this community hears of the projected railway, and of the steps already taken for a preliminary survey.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

The two events which have created quite a stir were, first the wedding of Mr. James D. Marsden to Miss Emily Rosevan. Mr. Marsden is nephew of S. A. Rogers, Esq., sheriff and merchant of this place; and later, the deserting of the army of bachelors by Mr. James Stone, the popular and efficient manager of post, telegraph and express. He was married to Miss Mary Michaels on the 16th inst. On both occasions a ball and supper was given by the inhabitants to the happy couples, who have the good wishes of the entire community. The brass band turned out after they had got comfortably settled and with dulcet tones serenaded the lucky pairs. A grand concert and tombola is to come off on the 23rd inst., the prizes varying all the way from a sucking pig to a miners pick. As over two hundred tickets have been disposed of and every ticket draws a prize you can imagine the list of prizes.

This is in aid of the skating rink which is a cosmopolitan institution without which old and young could not get along.

The school closed with an examination on Friday the 17th. The weather here has been mixed, averaging about the freezing point, and all goods latterly have come in on sleigh.

Decline a Coalition.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 8, 1887.

CLINTON.

Very Successful Entertainment in Aid of the Parsonage Fund.

A very successful entertainment was held in the Court House, Clinton, on the evening of December 29th, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings and dialogues. About six inches of snow rendered the roads so good, that families from quite a distance were able to enjoy a magnificent sleigh ride, as well as to be present at the entertainment, so that a full house greeted the performers. At 7.30 o'clock, Mr. F. Soues took the chair, and in a few well chosen sentences opened the meeting. Miss Chenhall and Mrs. Adams and Messrs. Chenhall and Smith gave a quartette as the opening piece. Mrs. C. W. McLellan and Mr. Koster gave five instrumentals of a very high order and magnificent execution, on the organ and violin respectively. Mrs. Adams gave two good instrumentals and sang in her own charming style "When Sparrows Build," "Toodlin doon the Brae," and "Tis Better to Laugh than to Cry," and received a hearty encore. Miss Chenhall sang "Katie's Secret," very gracefully and beautifully. "List to the Convent Bells" was given by Miss F. and M. Chenhall, and was well received. Mr. Soues read, "Dickens' recollections of a Christmas Tree," and was worthily applauded. The first dialogue of the evening was given by Miss Fanny and Mable Chenhall, "Personating Olders," and received hearty applause. The "Heiress' Ruse" was well done by a cast of five. Miss Chenhall acted the heiress with excellence grace, while Mrs. McLellan as Mary Morrison planned the Ruse to perfection, and the two ladies, in a very amusing way, brought to light the deception that was being practiced by Harry St. Ledger and Count Firago, who appeared in the person of Messrs. Harry Harvey and McIntyre, and the sincerity of Athol Huntington in the person of Mr. Stoddard. "Too clever by half" was a very amusing little play, and received a storm of applause. It was well carried out by Miss Gillan and Miss A. McLellan, and Messrs. Stoddard and McIntyre. The piece of the evening was, "To oblige Benson," by Charles Bell and Miss McLellan, as Mr. and Mrs. Benson. Mr. Harvey and Mrs. McLellan as Mr. and Mrs. Southdown, and Mr. Stoddard as Mr. Meridith. Each appeared to have the part best suited to their manner and temperament, and each did their part so well that it is hard to particularize. Great praise is due our young ladies and gentlemen for the hours of hard work in preparation, and honor is due to all for the assistance rendered in bringing so successful an entertainment to a pleasing termination. The proceeds will be about $100, and will be used to clear off all indebtedness on the church and parsonage property in this place. NEMO.

THE 'XMAS TREE.

On the evening of the 24th ultimo, an 'Xmas tree and entertainment was held at Yale for the benefit of the public school children. The hall had been beautifully decorated with evergreens, and such mottoes as "welcome here," "a merry Christmas," etc., were neatly arranged over the platform. To the left of the platform stood the 'Xmas tree, a glance at which showed that Santa Claus had been unusually careful in his choice of toys to gladden and amuse the children. Several Chinese lanterns, hanging from the branches, helped to show the presents off to good advantage. The entertainment was opened by the children singing "welcome here." The teacher, Mr. Kinney, then called on the chairman of the evening, Mr. R. L. Johnson, who came forward and occupied the chair, the onerous duties of which he succeeded in performing in a very able and satisfactory manner. The programme was a very lengthy one—so lengthy that the chairman had to request that no encores be given. This request, though little heeded by the audience, seemed to have more effect on the performers, none of whom responded to the many encores received. Where everyone performed their parts so well, it may be hardly fair to particularize, still we think some of the parties deserve special mention. The singing of "I once was a Maiden" by Misses Mabel Williams, Maggie Frazer and Minnie Reosbeck was one of the treats of the evening and drew forth rounds of applause. They afterwards sang "Little Miss Sonnet" in good style. The singing of Messrs. Andrews and Morris was also much appreciated, while Mr. Gilbert in "Rock Baby to Sleep," and Mr. Taylor in "The Merriest Girl that's Out," caused great merriment, especially to the younger portion of the audience. The recitations, "The Wrangling Pair," by Mr. Powe, and "The Smack in School" by Mr. Kinney, were well given and loudly applauded. A dialogue by Mr. Kinney and several of his pupils, descriptive of teaching in the "Far West," was well handled and proved one of the spiciest portions of the programme. Santa Claus now appeared and proceeded at once to disband the tree much to the delight of the children. This being ended there followed a magic lantern show. Mr. Wilson handled the camera, while Mr. Kinney explained the pictures as they were reflected on the canvas. Our popular young Postmaster Mr. Sidgmore, contributed not a little to the success of the evening by presiding at the piano. After giving a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting came to a close all apparently well pleased with the performance, the proceeds of which, some twenty-five dollars, will be devoted in buying prizes for the school children.

YALE NEWS.

The Weather—Attempt at Robbery—Schools—Personal, etc.

Weather turned cold—December 23rd. Snow storm set in on the afternoon of 24th, and continued incessantly until this morning, 29th, without a break—trains blockaded—no mail for three days from the east—snow drifted in heaps three to four feet deep—three or four engines running all the time with snow plows—thermometer 8° below on Sunday—river still open. No boat since 19th—train from the west had to lay over at Ruby Creek all night last night—sun shining nicely to-day, but snow drifting some still.

Our teacher, Mr. Kinney, held his examination on Thursday 23rd—attendance very good. A successful entertainment and Xmas tree was given in the Cascade Hall on Xmas eve. About $20 was realized for school prizes. L. R. Johnson, Esq., master mechanic of C. P. R., occupied the chair. The children were happy

W. Fraser, son of James Fraser, Esq., watchmaker of this town, who has been employed as time keeper for some time in the C. P. R. shops here has been promoted to a more lucrative position at Donald. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and his employers are not slow to appreciate his value. Success to you, Billy; so say we all.

A bold attempt was made to break into J. B. Lovell's store last night. The would-be thief, which is supposed to be a Chinaman, aroused the dog by breaking a pane of glass, which brought the clerks who sleep in the store to the spot, when "John" was suddenly reminded that he had business elsewhere and declined an interview with his vigilant partners.

THE FISHERIES.

Good Prices Realized but the Pack for the Season a Small One.

The total pack of the canneries within the province and how disposed of appears in the following table. The prices realized were regarded as satisfactory. Several contracted early for future delivery at prices then regarded as fair; but as the season advanced it became apparent that higher prices were bound to rule. The English market was considerably reduced in the supply on hand carried over from previous seasons, thereby enabling shippers to place their pack of the coast to advantage. The run in this province, especially on the Fraser was slight, disappointing in fact, for a good year's operations had been looked forward to. Nevertheless the prices realized will in a measure make up for the shortness in quantity. Many of the canneries are carrying over supplies for another season, when it is expected they will recoup themselves by an increase in the pack. The annexed table will be of interest to those engaged in this our second native industry:

CANNERIES.	Cases 1lb.	Cases 1½lb.	Cases 2lb.	Cases to Australia.	Cases to Cont'l Europe.	Cases to Australia.	Cases U. K.	TOTAL.	BY WHOM SHIPPED.
Fraser R. Canning Co.								6,100	W. Weir & Co., 31,267 cases;
Ewen & Co.								6,200	Wm. Ross, 14,000
Inverness								1,300	Wellington Packing Co., 6,000 cases;
Alert Bay								1,200	Findlay, Durham & Brodie, 10,000 cases;
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.								16,000	Rivers Inlet Can. Co., 16,000 cases;
Wellington								14,000	Wellington Packing Co., 14,000 cases;
Findlay, Durham & Brodie								10,000	Columbia, 10,000 cases;
Columbia								10,000	Richmond, 10,000 cases;
Richmond								10,000	Alert Bay, 10,000 cases;
Alert Bay								1,200	
Cascade								1,200	
Wrangel								1,000	
Naass								1,000	
Skeena								1,000	
Nanaimo								1,000	
British Columbia								1,000	
British American								1,000	
Cascade	6,140							6,140	(Canoe Rlv.) H. K. Stevens, Liverpool
Inverness	5,200							5,200	
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.	5,000							5,000	
Wellington	4,796							4,796	
Findlay, Durham & Brodie	2,500							2,500	
Columbia	2,386							2,386	
Richmond	1,777							1,777	
Alert Bay	1,328							1,328	
Cascade	1,000							1,000	
Wrangel	1,000							1,000	
Naass	1,000							1,000	
Skeena	1,000							1,000	
Nanaimo	1,000							1,000	
British Columbia	1,000							1,000	
British American	1,000							1,000	
Cascade		10,000						10,000	Canoe Rlv. H. K. Stevens, Liverpool
Inverness		6,000						6,000	
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.									
Wellington									
Findlay, Durham & Brodie									
Columbia									
Richmond									
Alert Bay									
Cascade									
Wrangel									
Naass									
Skeena									
Nanaimo									
British Columbia									
British American									
Cascade									Cascade Rlv. Alexander, London
Inverness									
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.									
Wellington									
Findlay, Durham & Brodie									
Columbia									
Richmond									
Alert Bay									
Cascade									
Wrangel									
Naass									
Skeena									
Nanaimo									
British Columbia									
British American									
Cascade									Cascade Rlv. Alexander, London
Inverness									
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.									
Wellington									
Findlay, Durham & Brodie									
Columbia									
Richmond									
Alert Bay									
Cascade									
Wrangel									
Naass									
Skeena									
Nanaimo									
British Columbia									
British American									
Cascade									Cascades to Australia
Inverness									
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.									
Wellington									
Findlay, Durham & Brodie									
Columbia									
Richmond									
Alert Bay									
Cascade									
Wrangel									
Naass									
Skeena									
Nanaimo									
British Columbia									
British American									
Cascade									Cases U. K. Leech
Inverness									
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.									
Wellington									
Findlay, Durham & Brodie									
Columbia									
Richmond									
Alert Bay									
Cascade									
Wrangel									
Naass									
Skeena									
Nanaimo									
British Columbia									
British American									
Cascade									TOTALS
Inverness								6,100	
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.								6,200	
Wellington								1,300	
Findlay, Durham & Brodie								16,000	
Columbia								14,000	
Richmond								10,000	
Alert Bay								1,200	
Cascade	6,140	10,000						16,140	
Wrangel	5,200	6,000						11,200	
Naass	5,000							5,000	
Skeena	4,796							4,796	
Nanaimo	2,500							2,500	
British Columbia	2,386							2,386	
British American	1,777							1,777	
Cascade	1,328							1,328	
Wrangel	1,000							1,000	
Naass	1,000							1,000	
Skeena	1,000							1,000	
Nanaimo	1,000							1,000	
British Columbia	1,000							1,000	
British American	1,000							1,000	
Cascade		10,000						10,000	
Inverness		6,000						6,000	
Rivers Inlet Can. Co.									
Wellington									
Findlay, Durham & Brodie									
Columbia									
Richmond									
Alert Bay									
Cascade									
Wrangel									
Naass									
Skeena									
Nanaimo									
British Columbia									
British American									
Cascade									
Inverness							

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 7, 1886.

NEARING THE END.

The result of the recent Ontario elections has given the Liberal journals in the east hope that the end of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's political career is fast approaching. The Winnipeg *Free Press* in referring to the matter points out the attitude occupied by the maritime provinces towards the Federal government, as well the hostile vote rendered in Quebec and Ontario and the increased Liberal majority in Manitoba, and the part taken by the premier and his cabinet in these contests. By rights, the defeat of a Conservative provincial administration should not affect the existence of the Federal Government observes the *Free Press*. This was the intention of the constitution, and the Liberals of Canada have ever sought to keep them separate and distinct. But that the defeat of the Conservatives in the provinces points to a like fate for them in the Dominion no one can deny, and the Federal ministers should be the last to complain that this is so.

The *Free Press*, like many other journals and politicians, is of the opinion that the reverses of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's friends in the provinces are an index to what must soon occur in the Dominion. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Haldimand, Chambly, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Ontario—the friends of the Ottawa government openly assisted by Dominion Ministers and the Premier have met with serious reverses in every one. The only province in which Sir JOHN's friends are unaffected is British Columbia, and just how great a testimony in favor of the Dominion Government that may be, is evident from the fact that the British Columbians refer to us as American Chinamen and know almost nothing of our politics. The people of the provinces of Canada have found it necessary for their welfare and existence to defeat every political administration in sympathy with, in league with, the Conservative Government in the Dominion.

According to our Winnipeg contemporary, the last step remains to be taken. The Dominion Government is nearing its end. Sir JOHN MACDONALD called the local premiers his "lieutenants"—branches of the central tree, as it were. Every branch has been lopped off close to the trunk and the tree will surely go. The people of Canada are sick of corruption, tired of boodlers, weary of unscrupulous tyrants. Funny stories related from the hustings have ceased to charm. Yarn-spinning and humbugging will no longer satisfy. Bribery and corruption coupled with over taxation will no longer be tolerated. They wish to rid their nostrils of the smell of scandals. They wish to see the rights of the people treated with consideration. They will not endorse the actions of the Premier, who to please the French, befriended LOUIS RIEL and rewarded him with money for doing sixteen years ago that which, to please others of his supporters he has hanged him for to-day. The end of this sort of thing must come in any case. In Canada it is being rapidly hastened. Turning from the picture of Macdonaldism, the people are looking to EDWARD BLAKE. They see in him a man who would scorn to dance before them in cap and bells, or to tickle away the time in funny stories on the eve of or closely following upon a rebellion. They see in him the personification of honesty, intellect, integrity, loyalty and manliness. Is it wonderful that the people of Canada are looking to BLAKE to deliver them? Is it strange that the reign of Macdonaldism is nearing the end.

A REMARKABLE GOVERNMENT.

The MOWAT Government was formed on the 31st of October, 1872, and has therefore been in office uninterruptedly for the long period of fourteen years and about three months. Successfully it has passed through four general elections, those of 1875, '79, '83, and 1887, and only in one instance was any of the ministers defeated, namely the late Hon. ADAM CROOKS in West Toronto, but he afterwards found a seat in South Oxford. The term of office of the MOWAT administration is the longest continuous term of office in the annals of British Parliamentary Government, whether in Great Britain or the Colonies, for the past one hundred years, with the exception of that of the first PITT ministry, (1782 to 1801) and that of the Liverpool ministry, (1812 to 1827.) The duration of the former being nineteen years and that of the latter fifteen. During the interval that Mr. MOWAT's Government has held sway, Great Britain has had five changes of administration, the Dominion of Canada two, the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia two, P. E. Island two, New Brunswick one, Manitoba three and B. C. four. The result of the elections last week ensures for Mr. MOWAT a further lease of power for four years. If the past can be accepted as a criterion for his future administrative acts there can be no doubt as to the wisdom and judiciousness which will characterize his policy, and that under his guidance Ontario will continue in her prosperous career, in so far as the provincial legislature may be held accountable. His hold on that province, it is very evident, is one that cannot readily be disturbed, and more than the combined efforts of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, his cabinet and followers will be necessary to accomplish the end the Conservative party have in view in regard to Ontario.

ACCORDING to the London *Free Press*, Mr. STITT, of the G. T. R., declares that there is no foundation for the rumor that the injury to Sir John MACDONALD's private car a few days ago was caused by dynamite. The accident, he says was caused by the swinging door of a freight car, which scraped Sir John's car as it passed on the next track. It was a nice little Tory story to get sympathy for the "old man" without the slightest foundation, but it did not take worth a cent.

AN IMPERIAL CONGRESS.

Arising out of the paragraph in Her Majesty's speech on the subject of colonial relations an official circular has been addressed to the several colonial governments by Mr. STANHOPE, Secretary of State. The circular, a copy of which is now before us, states that the Queen has been advised to summon a conference of colonial representatives to meet in London next year, and April or May is suggested as a suitable season. Two subjects are suggested for the conference to consider, the question of defence, and the question of intercommunication between the mother country and the colonies. These are important matters, and good may result from an interchange of views by the imperial and colonial representative thereupon. As to the composition of the conference, Mr. STANHOPE mentions that "it will be purely consultative," and it will not therefore be material that there shall be equal or proportionate representation. Mr. STANHOPE thinks it will be convenient that he should preside at the meeting; and mentions that in addition to the agent-general or other officials representative of each government, "any leading public man who may be at liberty to come to England next year, and may be specially qualified to take a useful part in the deliberations," might be admitted to take part. To this is added the significant remark: "But I should deprecate the discussion at the present time of any of the subjects falling within the range of what is known as political federation. There has been no expression of colonial opinion in favor of any steps in that direction; and Her Majesty's government are of opinion that there would be no advantage in the informal discussion of the difficult problem before any basis has been accepted by the governments concerned." Many persons had thought the political federation idea would be the chief subject of discussion, but it is thus directly excluded.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE assent of the Queen to the act passed last session of the Canadian Parliament, putting into the hands of our government the power to prevent more effectually the encroachments of American fishermen in Canadian waters, is a significant fact. The policy of the home authorities is evidently not one of tame acquiescence in the bold piracy of our neighbors. There is trouble in store for the American fishermen next season. Whether the prospect of even firmer protection of our fisheries will influence a settlement of the vexed fisheries question is a difficult matter to decide, but without doubt Canada will have another advantage next year in that the Imperial power will be behind her. The United States may have expected a mild attitude on the part of Great Britain until the republic had made up its mind to refer the matter to arbitration. In this the States have been disappointed. There is cause for satisfaction that there is no back down on the part of the Home Government.

IT might be expected, from the prices charged for the luxurious accommodations given railway travellers in America by the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, that this concern was a paying one. Its annual report is published by the Springfield *Republican*, as under:—The annual report of the Pullman Car Company shows that that company earned $5,623,000, of which about two millions was spent in operating expenses. It paid $1,274,000 in dividends or say eight per cent., and carried $1,155,000 to surplus. The surplus, after marking off nearly half a million, is now $9,264,000. The wages paid at the city of Pullman by this and other corporations, including the town amounted to $2,110,000, and averaged $578 for 3,597 employes, during a year of 310 working days. "This shows," says the paper quoted from, "that American labor is not entirely crushed. The average is about $10 higher than last year. Pullman now has a population of 9,000.

The Ontario Elections.

QUEBEC, Dec. 30.—There was much rejoicing here over the Liberal victory in Ontario. *La Justice* says: "From Quebec, the capital of French Canada, we tender a hand to-day to Toronto, the capital of English Canada, and to the great and noble Protestant majority who have sustained Mowat. We say you have given to the world a superb example in desiring to respect the rights of minorities in shutting your ears to the appeals of fanaticism. We will in our turn treat your people in the same way, giving them the fullest enjoyment of their privileges and the most liberal accommodation on our soil. *Le Electeur* thanks the Protestant Liberals, French-Canadians and Irish Catholics of Ontario from the bottom of its heart, in the name of its fellow-countrymen."

MR. MERCIER TO MOWAT.

Hon. Mr. Mercier sent the following dispatch to Hon. Mr. Mowat: Please accept for yourself personally, for your distinguished colleagues and for the good people of your fair province, my most sincere congratulations on the splendid victory achieved yesterday under your able leadership. Thank God the cry of race and revenge raised by fanatics was as unsuccessful in Ontario as it was in Quebec, and your people proved yesterday that they are not to be led astray by appeals to religious prejudices made by hypocrites to conceal the political crimes of their party. Your people also proved yesterday that they are decided to keep faith with the Catholic minority by refusing to take away from it the rights and privileges the Protestant minority enjoys in Quebec. Let us hope to see in a few days the new Quebec government extending a fraternal hand to Ontario and other provincial governments to resist in common the numerous encroachments of Sir John against the autonomy of the provinces, and to mould together amid peace and harmony of all races and creed a great nationality of which all true Canadians shall be proud.

LOOK AT THE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

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Catholic Prayer Books,
Church Services, Bibles,

IN THE WINDOWS OF THE

M. W. Stationery & Printing Company.
J. R. FERGUSON, General Manager.

Information has been received in Montreal that a son of Rev. Ia Beaubien, who has been blind since childhood, has had sight restored to one of his eyes by a Parisian oculist.

By Cable and Wire.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Frankfort, Hamburg, Leipsic and other cities of the German Empire are subject to a so-called small state of seige. Every stranger, or foreigner, visiting these places is requested to identify himself by procuring his passport. Ladies are not exempted. Immediately after the arrival of the stranger the police authorities demand the production of a passport, and if the stranger is not provided with one he or she must either procure one at the nearest United States legation or submit to annoyances, if not the pre-emptory order to leave at once. No stranger can enter the Dominions of the Russian Empire without a passport. While in several places of Austria, Italy and other countries, similar orders are enforced. Students desiring to enter the German universities can be matriculated upon producing passports. The latter are retained by the authorities of the universities and a ticket of production of the universities to membership then is issued. After such membership ceases the passport is returned to the owner.

It is rumored that Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, has been asked to join the coalition government Salisbury is attempting to form in England.

The Princess Marie of Stuttgart is dead.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will meet the King and Queen of Italy at Venice in March next.

A conference is to be held shortly between Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Lord Hasehill, Sir George Trevelyan, Messrs. Morley and Chamberlain this week to discuss the Irish question, as proposed by Gladstone, who, however, will not be present.

The Conservatives in England are very much demoralized as a political party at present. It is now announced that the Earl of Northbrook has joined Mr. Goschen in the cabinet. The Conservatives are hostile to the selection of Mr. Goschen as they believe he is in affinity with Mr. Gladstone on many questions. Mr. Goschen insists on having the privilege of nominating a couple of colleagues.

It is evident that the branch in the Liberal ranks will shortly be healed for Mr. Gladstone in a letter commenting on Chamberlain's recent speech addressed to Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, concluded with the intimation that the recipient ould make what use of it he liked. Chamberlain has summoned a private meeting of leading members of the Radical Union to consult on the terms of a compromise.

The National Leagues are still distrustful of Mr. Chamberlain.

The Prussian diet opens on the 15th inst. Prince Bismarck will be present.

By an explosion in a coal pit at Mons, near Brussels, on Tuesday thirty-seven persons were killed.

The acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by Mr. Goschen is ridiculed in Ireland.

A surgical operation has been performed on the throat of Cardinal Jacobini.

Mr. Forwood, in a speech at Liverpool on the 31st, estimated the naval outlay for the year 1886-7 at £13,256,000.

The death is announced in Cheshire of David Duncan, member of Parliament for the Exchange Divison of Liverpool.

The Emperor William has returned his thanks to the German army for its loyalty and devotion.

Goschen has been unsuccessful in securing the presence or aid of friends in forming a coalistion government, so that it is possible he will be alone in the cabinet in representing his views. It is now believed that Lord Lansdowne was not approached by Lord Salisbury. That the rumor was a canard.

Lord Northbrook has declined to join Mr. Goschen in entering the Salisbury government.

The Monarch Steamship Company of London, England, is bankrupt.

Fifty-six men were sentenced in Dublin yesterday to terms of imprisonment varying from twelve to eighteen months, for resisting the collection of rents in Galway.

A Waterloo veteran died yesterday at San Antonio, in Texas, aged 95 years. He was a member of the Napolon I old guards.

The butterine factories of Robinson & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., have closed on account of the law prohibiting the manufacturing of oleomargarine.

Three inches of snow fell on Wednesday morning at Montgomery, Ala.

The keel for the new steamer to ply between Vancouver and Victoria has been laid at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Patti received a great ovation in the City of Mexico on Tuesday evening last. She was recalled five times.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 6.—The Marchioness of Queensberry has instituted an action for divorce against her husband the Marquis of Queensberry. The action will be tried here and begin next week.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—The *Express* publishes a statement that Mr. Parnell intends to move a vote of censure in the Commons against the government for its conduct towards the Woodford tenants, who were yesterday sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for resisting eviction on the Clanricade estates.

GAZETTE INTIMATIONS.

The B. C. *Gazette* of the 6th inst., contains the following intimations:

Arthur Wellesley Vowell, Esq., G. C. and S. M., Southern Division of Kootenay, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the province.

Joseph Phrys Planta, Esq., S.M., to be a Coroner for Vancouver Island.

Henry A. Mellon, Esq., of Victoria, to be a Notary Public for the province.

The regulations for the open competitive examination for the civil service of India, in 1887, can be seen at this office, on application.

Master Workman Powderly has addressed a communication to certain Chicago labor organizations that had been interesting themselves in collecting funds for the condemned anarchists completely vetoing the movement.

The Toronto *Mail's* London special correspondent cables that he has been officially informed that a three per cent. dividend on the capital stock of the C. P. R. will be payable in that city on Feb. 17th.

Efforts are being made to have Sir John and Messrs. Thompson, Foster and White make a tour of the Maritime Provinces before Parliament meets, and a tour of Eastern Ontario is also talked of.

Among the notices appearing in the *Gazette* of the 25th ult., are the following relative to railway acts in existence or proposed amendments thereto: The Chimook Belt and Peace River Railway, the Saskatchewan Railway, the Saskatchewan and Western Railway, and the Manitoba and Northwestern.

The conservatives of Winnipeg are demoralized. Col. Scott, M. P. will not run again, it being understood that he is to be shelved in the customs house. The name of Sir Donald A. Smith had been mentioned in connection with the representation of that city in the Dominion House. The temper of the conservatives is against that gentleman, possibly on account of the course he adopted in the Pacific scandal affair. It is now proposed to nominate either Mr. Howell, Q. C., or Mr. Hugh John Macdonald (Sir John's son) in the hope of being able to heal the feared breach.

ECHOES FROM SOMENOS.

School Examinations and Social Entertainments—The Land Road Boss.

[From a Correspondent.]

Observing in your well stocked newspaper reports from so many schools at this holiday season, I was surprised nothing was sent you from Somenos. Better late than ever, so I beg to notify you and the world in general, that we are not asleep altogether in this locality. In point of fact we have had two concerts in the school room here lately. First in aid of procuring a horse shelter at that school, and the Methodist Church adjoining, and on the 17th ultimo, a concert-soiree for school children and afterwards a dance for the elders (not the church elders but the grown up community in general.) The school children acquitted themselves wonderfully well, reflecting great credit on the teacher, Miss Blair. They sang songs, hymns and choruses in surprisingly exact time and correctness, the teacher accompanying on the harmonium. Their recitations were also very good indeed—never heard children so young do better and rarely so well. I may add I never saw better paid vocalists or such a productive Xmas tree. I defy California to grow anything better. The children could not possibly carry home all their prizes and much had to be given to children in the audience—a clear case of *embarass de richess*. The hall was decorated with greenery and Xmas greetings.

Not only publicly but privately have the denizens of this part of the Isle ("B. C." may now stand for "backwoods of Canada) been celebrating the completion of the year, but all have been eclipsed, overshadowed and outstripped by our local road boss. We are, as a rule, poor and have to work hard for several years before any returns can be had; the trees being too thick in bulk and in position ever to pay interest for eradication. So unless we happen to have a very deep purse we must spend cautiously. This particular local Commissioner-in-Chief of roads, however, has been here from time immemorial, yet has no barn and his team of horses can study the stars through the roof of the stable. If his farm yields little his government road boss ship yields much, especially under his improved system of ethics. He can work on his farm and at the same time see that his men, miles away are busy. Another clever dodge of his to put a considerable portion of the government road money into his own pocket is to employ one, two or three men only, which lengthens the time he will be drawing $3 to $5 a day as boss and for his team. I can prove both these assertions and so can everybody here. Some big, strong, young fellows were refused work this summer, who have ranches, whilst little maunikins, with no land were employed all the time. One day I passed his three men working and they said he only visited them once or twice a week. Premier Smithe gets the blame of everything here, and even this fellow's despicable greed is putting many against Mr. Smithe, who cannot see every little dodge by his many underlings. It would be very interesting to see how much of the peoples' money went to this boss, and how much to the men. Some bosses work, but he does not, so it will be perceived his plans approach the *reductis ad absurdum*. There is a reason for everything, and the foregoing is sufficient reason for the series of "snouet, or to speak more correctly, jollifications, with which this old logger has fairly overawed our non-official ranching world here. They do say the solids, very rich and rare, were piled mountains high, in fact British Columbia personified a sea of mountains ten times beyond the utmost capacity of the assembled crowd (not the elite by any means) as might have been noticed by the heroic exertions, if not overexertions, of some to do justice to the seas of liquids, but alas this department was also far beyond their strength, and they had to succumb.

A few days ago a large pack of very large wolves, judging by their "tracks," approached within a hundred yards of most of our "Stabillimentos" about 3 a. m. and made the woods resound with their howls and growls.

I must also now succumb and close, thanking you for the great exertions you have been making to provide bountiful feasts of news to all your readers, and hoping that the shadow of THE TIMES newspaper may not grow less for many recurring years.

PERSONAL.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Wm. Humphries returned from the mainland last night.

Mr. Wm. Powers, of Moodyville, is at the Driard.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the English speaking candidate for the mayoralty of Montreal is a brother to Mr. Henry Abbott, Supt. of the C. P. R., in this province and a cousin to His Worship Mayor Fell.

Mr. E. W. Ogle, of the enterprising firm of Ogle, Campbell & Co., New Westminster and Vancouver, is in the city en route for the east to purchase their spring and summer stock. Mr. Ogle's relatives reside in Dubuque, Iowa. From thence he will visit Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Philadelphia and other trade centres in the east, expecting to be absent for about ten or twelve weeks in making his tour. He goes and returns via the Northern Pacific.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. Chas. Semlin, M. P. P., returns to the mainland in the morning.

Mr. C. A. Bigger, D.L.S., of Calgary, and formerly of this city, arrived from the east last night. He will shortly leave for Ottawa on a visit to friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. de l'Aubiniere, are at Roccabella.

Mr. Geo. Berridge who has been a resident of Victoria for about three years leaves to-morrow morning for New Westminster, where he will take charge of the *Columbian's* accounts and financial business generally.

Mr. D. E. Brown, transportation superintendent of the Pacific coast division of the C. P. R., is in the city. Mrs. Brown is visiting friends at New Westminster. Mr. Brown returns to the mainland in the morning.

Mr. J. P. Bush, of the Garrick's Head, has disposed of his interest in the business to his partner Mr. Spencer, and will leave on Saturday for California, where he will spend the winter. He will go to Ontario in the spring.

Passengers by the Princess Louise last night: J Sinclair and wife, Jno Haynes, D E Brown, T Tompkins, A W Bush, Mrs Clark C A Bigger, Jno Gannon, E A Morrissey, Jno McWhinney, Geo Higgett, C Reid, Captain Gaudin, S Brighouse, Mountford, S Farey, Barker, Campbell, Field, Korster.

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TWELFTH DAY.

To-day is called Twelfth Day, as being that number after Christmas. Divine services were held this morning at Christ Church Cathedral and St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral, View street, to appreciative, though not very large, congregations.

IRISH GIRLS AND BEES.

Carrying Honey to the Fair—Purchasers with a Sweet Tooth.

Near Clogheen we overtake two country lasses jogging along on a home made cart behind a rusty nag. As we approach we see that they are enveloped in a perfect swarm of horse flies, and, since insects are as rare in Ireland as rocks are plenty, we marvel greatly. "They are bees!" exclaims the lively professor of romance languages from Columbia college, who is visiting the home of ancestors many generations remote. And so they are; placidly and with a joyful laugh for the joyful tourists the peasant girls continue their journey, with bees on all sides of them.

Now one seems to settle on the russet coils of hair of this girl, and there are two walking about the big cloth cloak of that. As we pass the mystery resolves itself. They are not witches, nor, like Mehisine in the fairy tale, do they end in mermaid extremities; but under the board which serves them for a seat are two beehives, which these stalwart virgins—bee mothers without a miracle—are taking to the small fair at Clogheen. While we bait in that little place they come up, the hives are unceremoniously unhitched from under the seat, so that buyers can examine them, a number of purchasers and idlers gather about, and one, who means business or has a sweet tooth, calmly raises a hive, takes a dab of honey out with his forefinger and tastes of the store.

I remember that Giraldus de Barry said that there were no bees in Ireland, and thereby aroused unquestionable fury in patriotic Irish breasts for centuries, until a learned Irishman crammed that and many more innocens lies down his throat in the fiercest, most indignant Latin prose. If there were none in the Twelfth century, the present age has repaired the omission, and also taught the angry bee passions not to rise. Opinions were divided whether or not the insects were of a stingless variety, or, if equipped with stings, whether the smell of peat, which is inseparable from Irish peasants, had the effect of discouraging the use of their natural weapons, even when jolted for hours in a springless cart. One thing was agreed upon, that the soothering Mikes of Clogheen would not bother these girls with any rustic attention while they were able to let loose upon too familiar admirers their bees of war.—Cor. New York Times.

Joking With a Powder House.

There was a fall of rock at one of the tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and our train was detained at a flag station for three or four hours. The passengers strolled about to pass the time away, and a dozen of us had gone down the track half a mile toward a quarry when we came to a rough looking shanty erected about 200 feet from the track and partly hidden by great rocks. There was a small piece of red cardboard in sight on the building, but if it had any printing or writing on it we couldn't see from that distance. A passenger pulled out his revolver and observed:

"I think I can chip that card, though it's a pretty long shot."

He fired and missed it. Then a second pulled his revolver and fired and hit the corner of the card. Then out came seven or eight weapons and there was a general blazing away for at least ten minutes, when the card fell. We had just put up our pistols when a man came running up from the quarry, waving his hat and yelling: "Stop! stop!" When he reached us he was out of breath and pale as a ghost.

"W-what were you shooting at?" he gasped.

"At a red card on that shanty."

He beckoned for us to follow and led the way to the house and opened the door. The place contained nineteen kegs of blasting powder and 150 pounds of nitro-glycerine, and some of our bullets had "barked" two or three of the kegs. I don't know by what route the others got back to the train, nor how long it took 'em, but I flew, and the rate of speed beat any pigeon record you ever heard of.—Detroit Free Press.

"Old Bullion" Out of Humor.

When Col. Benton ran for the seventh time for the senate he was defeated by Henry S. Geyer, for the generation that had grown up since he had entered public life "knew not Joseph." He then took the stump as a candidate for the house of representatives, and was elected as a Missouri compromise Democrat, defeating a Whig and a southern Democrat. But he was a mere cipher in the house, and when the time for his re-election came around he was defeated by a Knownothing candidate. This soured him beyond measure, and finally, at midnight on the 31 of March, 1855, he emptied the contents of his desk into a red silk bandanna handkerchief, and with his bundle in his hand went to the door; where, as the hands of the clock reached 12, he shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" The occupant of the chair, thinking he wished to record his vote on a question then being taken, said (as was and is the custom): "Was the gentleman within the bar when his name was called?"

"No, sir!" said Mr. Benton; "I am here, sir! I appear outside the bar, sir, as an ex-member of congress, to protest against any man calling my name. If any clerk calls my name I will sue him, sir!" "The gentleman from Missouri," said the speaker pro tem., "is out of order." "Yes, sir!" said Mr. Benton, "and if the sergeant-at-arms attempts to arrest me I will sue him, sir!"

Every one expected a scene, but the presiding officer simply said: "If the gentleman from Missouri is not a member of the house the doorkeeper will keep him outside of the hall!" A roar of laughter greeted this announcement, and before it had died away Col. Benton, carrying his bundle, turned his back upon legislation and left.—Ben: Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

Practical and Technical Schools.

The American workman is all the higher departments of the mechanic arts occupies an inferior position to the graduates of the technical schools and colleges of the continent of Europe. Berlin has one such institution which has over 1,000 scholars. Another school is about to be added to the numerous practical and technical schools established by the city of Paris. Next month an ecole de menblement will be opened, the object of which is to rear able and skillful workmen who will maintain the artistic traditions of the furniture industry in France. Instruction will be given by professors in cabinet making, sculpture, in wood turning, joinery and tapestry. There will be classes for geometry, the history of art, technicology, industrial design, modeling, etc. The period of apprenticeship will be for four years. Sixty pupils will be admitted every year, and they will be selected by competitive examination in French composition and ornamental design, and must be between 13 and 16 years of age. The New York board of education is talking of setting apart a room annually to teach the children in the public schools the rudiments of the industrial arts.—Democrat's Monthly.

Utah's Wool Product.

The number of sheep in Utah is placed at 1,100,000 and the wool product for the last season at 7,000,000 pounds. One of the growing industries of the territory is the manufacture of salt. For the last year it is estimated that 17,000 tons have been produced, worth $4 per ton.—Chicago Herald.

Killing the Birds.

A farmer in El Dorado county, Cal., in order to get rid of the many linnets, that were proving very destructive to his fruit, sprinkled strychnine on a watermelon and killed eighty in less than an hour.—Chicago Times.

You can, when going along the street, always tell the man from the country, from the fact that when passing other people on the sidewalk he always keeps to the left. City bred people, however wrong in other respects or places, on the street always steer off to the right.—Chicago Journal.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE GREAT GRAVEYARD.

The Cemetery Will Be Practically Closed in Twenty-five Years Hence—Best Marble for Monuments and Wood for Coffins—Tree Roots.

Superintendent L. J. Wells, of Greenwood cemetery, is a pleasant voiced man with gray hair, who has had the care of New York and Brooklyn's great repository for the dead for many years. He has seen Greenwood grow from a vacant, unimproved plot of 200 acres to a tract of surpassing beauty, peopled with nearly 250,000 of dead, and covering nearly a square mile of territory. Mr. Wells considers Greenwood the largest and finest cemetery in the world. It was chartered in 1838, and the first burial was that of Sarah Hannah, of this city, on Sept. 5, 1840. Now there are more than 236,100 bodies buried there.

"Is the cemetery large enough now?" asked the reporter.

"It is large enough to furnish lots for the next twenty-five years, and after that we don't care. The lots will be large enough to accommodate their owners for years to come, and we shall have a surplus large enough to keep the grounds in order forever."

"Then Greenwood will be practically closed a quarter of a century hence."

"That is the idea exactly. It is large enough now to be readily handled. Our fund for the permanent care of the cemetery is being added to steadily, and now amounts to $881,800.22. Our trust fund for the care of special graves is already a large one, and we have had the cemetery boundaries fixed by the streets and boulevards of the city, so that the present boundaries will be permanent. All that will be done to the grounds after 1910, then, will be to keep them looking beautiful."

NOT A STOCK COMPANY.

"You see, the Greenwood Cemetery corporation is not a stock company, as most similar associations are. It is a trust company, and no one gets any money out of it save the employes. All that remains after the annual expenses are paid is added to the surplus fund that is being put away for the future care of the cemetery. Every lot-owner is a stockholder. There are over 25,000 of them. Every improvement has been made upon the grounds. We have stone crushers, artesian wells, the rough sewerage, and have just finished a new reservoir to hold 637,000 gallons, that stands on Mount Washington, the highest point on Long Island, and is about 200 feet above tidewater. This stores the water pumped from our wells, and gives greater and much needed pressure. A new eight-inch water main will be laid this fall, taking the place of one of our four inches. The changes in Greenwood since I came here in 1848 have been marvelous. I am the only one left of the attaches who were here then."

"What is the most durable material for monuments?"

"Dark blue granite, from Quincy, Mass. Bronze comes next, but it is costly, and it is being adulterated so much now that some of it is poor. There has been a great revolution in the gravestone business. People have found out that blue granite is the best stone to wear, and they are using nothing else. The rage for Italian marble began to die out ten years ago. There are veins in it which are imperceptible when the work is new, but which exposure develops, and then the work of ruin begins. We do not allow inclosures to be made of it at all, and the best stonecutters will not recommend it to customers. All inclosures now are required to be of granite coping, or granite posts and bars of either galvanized iron or brass. No iron chains or hedges are allowed. This course will keep the grounds from disfigurement in after years. It is the result of dearly-bought experience. Brownstone? No, there hasn't been any brownstone used here for twenty years. It is not durable. Scotch granite, too, doesn't stand as we expected it would. Light granite turns yellow with age."

TOMBS OUT OF REPAIR.

"Do tombs ever fall in?"

"Some of the old ones get out of repair. In the early days people were allowed to build them of brick and in the most imperfect manner. Now we require that the tops of all tombs shall be a thick granite slab, so as to shed water. The back and corners have to be solid pieces also, and the walls have to be two feet thick with no upright joints. William S. Rhinelock, of New York, is erecting one down the avenue built after the manner I have just described that will stand for ages. It will cost $10,000."

"Will coffins that are made now last as long as those formerly used?"

"I think the old-fashioned mahogany coffins would outlast by far almost any other coffin. Many of the coffins that they sell now are simply glued together—not even nailed. We've learned this from experience. After bodies have been left in the receiving vault a few weeks the glue is dissolved by moisture and the coffins come apart. Metallic coffins are readily affected by heat and cold and hence spring and break; that is, they do in receiving vaults."

"Does a wooden box protect a coffin?"

"On the contrary, if made of pine it will warp quickly and catch and retain water, hastening decay. A box of chestnut will last longer than anything else underground. Even in mud and water it will hold together for years."

"Which are the best woods for coffins?"

"Chestnut and black walnut are the most durable. But as long as a body is to remain where it is buried, it makes little difference what it is encased in."

"Do trees push their roots into graves as much as is popularly supposed?"

"Some trees are bad for cemeteries—two that I have in mind particularly. They are the ailanthus and the white leaved maple. Neither of these varieties is allowed in Greenwood because the roots spread so rapidly."—New York Tribune.

A Lesson in Cheap "Art."

There are in New York four firms which make a practice of putting into the country newspapers cards informing the reader that they have a sure method of enabling people out of work to make a comfortable living without canvassing. To the thousands of innocents who apply for information circulars are sent setting forth that the firm in question is engaged in the manufacture of a certain kind of picture called artograph, ivorygraph, etc., for which the demand is simply tremendous, and that they need a large number of ladies and gentlemen to make these pictures. The process is said to be so simple that any child can do the work, and the recipients of these circulars are told that they must not think themselves unfit for the work because they have had no experience. All that is required is to mount the picture and apply a few simple colors. The firm will furnish a dozen of the pictures upon a deposit of $1, and will pay twenty-five cents apiece upon each finished picture returned to it. The outlay of the victim will be $1 for a cheap set of water colors furnished by the firm in question, and worth perhaps fifteen cents, and $1 sent in deposit for the unmounted pictures.

When the victim has furnished his or her $1—for women seem to be the most frequent victims—she will receive by mail a dozen cheap cuts on a peculiar kind of thin paper with instructions as to pasting on cardboard and coloring. When the experiment is made the worker finds to her astonishment that water seems to melt the picture, thin paper and all, and the most delicate manipulation results in a complete botch. Expert photographers who have tried, as an experiment, to see if anything can really be done with the flimsy prints sent out by this firm find that it is made purposely impossible.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Stonewall Jackson's Peculiarities.

"Do you know," said Gen. Rosser, the Confederate cavalry leader, "that Gen. Jackson had a number of very remarkable kinks or crazies, and they were so peculiar as to convince some people that he was insane? But if we had had more such crazy men in the Confederate army it would have been better for us.

"For example, Gen. Jackson had an idea that one side of his body was heavier than the other. It was his right side, and he used to carry weights on his left to make up the difference. Once, when he was president of the Military institute of Virginia, he went up to a water cure near Oswego, N. Y., to be treated for the complaint, and when the doctor told him it was nothing but imagination he became indignant, said he was not a child to be humbugged, and started home. He saw no end of physicians about it, and although they all told him the same thing, it didn't make the slightest difference, and he went on under the delusion till he died."

"Another thing that was peculiar about Jackson," said Gen. Maury, "was his intense abstraction. When he was thinking on any subject nothing could disturb him or distract his thoughts. He sat for hours sometimes, with his eyes fixed on some distant object, scarcely moving a muscle, absolutely absorbed; and the boys used to say that the old man was in a trance. He believed in inspiration, and that at these times he gathered knowledge and wisdom from on high. But his habitual condition was abstraction, both before and during the war. When he walked his eyes would be straight before him, and he would not hear any sound that was made or see any object on either side. One day while he was president of the college the students decided to make a test of the old man's absent-mindedness, and, getting a brick, took it to a room that looked out on the walk where he usually exercised in the afternoon. Pretty soon the general came along and the boys dropped the brick on the pavement directly in front of him. But he not only did not dodge, but apparently did not notice that anything unusual had occurred. He might have thought a leaf had fallen, if he thought at all."—Chicago News.

A Plan Worth Thinking Of.

Would it not be a plan worth thinking of for every lady, at the outset of a note writing career, to choose her own style of paper and to adhere to it, as scrupulously as might be convenient, through life? Then the fashion might change all it would, it could bring no change to her, no trouble, no uncertainty; she would be always in fashion, being always a law to herself. Her note paper would be as much her own as her eyes or her mouth; it would be a part of her general style, here as her name is hers, as her crest or coat of arms might be, known and recognized and never to be found fault with, no matter what new notion was to be had at the stationer's.—Harper's Bazar.

Short Sighted Idolatry.

In the course of a talk at Germantown Marion Harland said: "Our girls should be something more than the pet and toy of the father or the idol of the mother, hung all over with laces and jewels she cannot afford. There is too much short sighted idolatry in American homes. Mothers are to blame for allowing daughters to grow away from them. It is their duty to understand their daughters' affairs, to be merciful to her escapades, take out of her crudities. If mothers have forgotten their own youthful follies it would be well to resurrect and review them.—Philadelphia Times.

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SEALED Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Victoria until noon on Friday, the 19th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four months, six times per week in each case each way, between

1. Sumas and Nicomen Railway Station.
2. Langley and Whonnock do.
3. Chilliwhack and Harrison River do.

from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made in a boat or car at the option of the contractor.

The mails to leave the Post Offices at Sumas, Langley, and Chilliwack, on Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at such hours as will enable the Couriers to reach the Railway Station in time to connect with the train going East.—To exchange mail with the Railway Mail Clerk and return with all despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Sumas, Langley, Chilliwack, Whonnock and Harrison River, and at this Office.

E. H. FALLOWS,
Post Office Inspector.

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Victoria, B.C., January, 1886. jan 7 W3t

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